

# A Hand-Book of Modern Irish

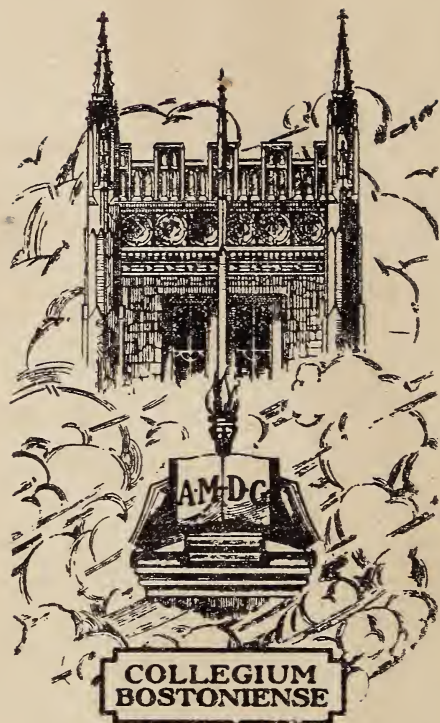
Part II.

by

John P. Henry, B.A., M.D.



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Curreabar rúil 'ran éirear éi oall,  
 Tuzaibar cluar oo'h fear éi bódar,  
 Glacais an cior oo éirrim saoré,  
 Fuairim, Glacais do saorim mo leabair.  
 — An Craoibín do éirim.

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Dam H coual & Hwayz oo Hromas,  
 O't cam H coul & Hlopp oo Hroppers.

Серж.





# A HAND-BOOK OF MODERN IRISH. (PART II.)

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE USE OF  
STUDENTS IN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS  
AND GAELIC LEAGUE CLASSES,

BY


seán p. mac énrí, D.L.

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Upper O'Connell Street,  
Dublin.

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## PREFACE.

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THE kindly reception accorded to Part I. of the Hand-Book of Modern Irish has encouraged me to continue the work. In this part, having a larger choice of words and grammatical forms, I have been able to make the lessons more connected and more of a conversational character than was possible in Part I. In doing this I have kept closely to the living speech of the people, introducing gradually those words and expressions which would be useful to the student in his intercourse with Irish speakers.

As in the case of Part I. I am specially indebted to ΔΗ Τ-ΔΤΑΙΗ ΠΕΔΘΑΗ Ο ΛΑΟΓΑΙΗ and to ΜΙΣΕΑΤ ΟΥΡΕΑΤΗΝΑΕ for carefully reading all the lessons and criticising them from the points of view of the real native speakers of Munster and Connacht respectively. Their advice has been simply invaluable. I have also to thank ΜΙΣΕΑΤ and ΤΟΜΑΡ Ο ΜΑΙΤΤΕ for reading a few of the earlier lessons and for much valuable information which I received from them. I am also grateful to ΕΟΙΝ ΜΑC ΝΕΙΤΤ, ΣΕΟΡΑΜ ΛΑΟΙΒΕ, ΕΟΓΑΝ Ο ΝΕΑΕΤΑΙΗ, "CΟΑΝ ΜΑΟΤ," ΣΕΑΓΑΝ Ο CΑΤΑΙΗ, ΣΕΑΓΑΝ ΜΑC ΕΝΡΙ, and some anonymous friends, especially one signing himself C. C. E. for friendly criticisms or useful information on various points of usage; and to our genial ΥΑΕΤΑΡΑΝ, ΠΡΟΙΝΗΡΙΑΡ Ο ΠΑΤΑΙΣ, for a selection from his large collection of Irish proverbs.

I have found it impossible to finish the grammar in Part II. so therefore shall be compelled to continue the work into a third part.

ΣΕΑΓΑΝ Ρ. ΜΑC ΕΝΡΙ.

41 WELBECK ST., LONDON, W.,

AUGUST, 1904.





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# A HAND-BOOK OF MODERN IRISH.

## PART II. LESSON XXVIII.

### 128. THE SECOND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The second declension consists of adjectives which end with a *slender* consonant (see § 2 and 3). But those which end with *amait* form a separate declension (see Lesson XXXII).

Adjectives of the second declension undergo no change in the *singular* number except in the *genitive feminine*, which is formed by adding *e*.

All the cases of the *plural* (except the *genitive*) are also formed by adding *e*.

The *genitive plural* is the same as the *nominative singular*.

	Singular.		Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc. and Fem.
Nom. } Acc. } Dat. } Voc. }	binn.	binn.	binne.
Gen.	binn.	binne.	binn.

129. There are a few adjectives of this declension which are regular in parts of Connacht but which become contracted, or *syncopated*, in other parts of Ireland in those cases where *e* is added. E.g.—*áluinn*, *aoibhinn*, *óilip*, *milip*, which, *when syncopated* in the *genitive feminine singular*, and in the *nominative*, accu-



*sative, dative and vocative plural* become respectively *áinne* (*prond. áille, see § 14*), *doibne, viltre and mitre*. In parts of Connacht they become, in the above cases, *áluinne, doibinne, viltre and mitre*.

130. There are a few other adjectives which are also regular in parts of Connacht, but irregular in other parts of Ireland. *Eg.*—*cóir*, just, upright, right; *deacair*, difficult; and *rocair*, tranquil, easy; which become respectively *cóire* or *córa*; *deacaire* or *deacra*; *rocaire* or *roera*, in the cases mentioned in the last paragraph.

### 131. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *de, of, off*.

<i>Díom</i> , of, or off, me.	<i>Dínn</i> , of, or off, us.
<i>Díot</i> , of, or off, thee.	<i>Díib</i> , of, or off, you or ye.
<i>De</i> , of, or off, him or it.	<i>Díob</i> or <i>díobta</i> , of, or off,
<i>Dí</i> , of, or off, her or it.	them ( <i>see Appendix I</i> ).

Emphatic form.—*Díom-ra, díot-ra, de-pean, dí-ri, díinne, díib-pe, díob-pan*.

### EXERCISE XXVIII.

'Sé (or *Dia*) do *beata*, a *úine cóir*. *Ára, a Seaḡáin, a éara, an tura atá ann? Tar irteac. Tá pímeádo móir oim éú (a) feiceál' (or d'feircint) annro arír. Táim buirdeac díot, a mílicil. Dam díot do éota (or éarós). Dearuig aníor cun na teinead aḡur leis do rḡit. A Caitlín, a ḡrád, brúig díot amad (*see idioms*) an dopar. Maire, a mílicil, nad caillte an aimpír í! Ír caillte go cinnte. Bíonn pé aḡ clargairt (or aḡ clagairt) báirtige ḡad uile lá. Maire, teartuigean bhaoimín báirtige ó'n talam ó am go ham. Bíonn an iomarca d'aimpír éirim i Sapanatb aḡur ran Oileán úr. Tíorpá tirime ír ead iad roin. Ír é buac na dtíorpá roin an báirted d'fáḡáil (*see idioms*) aḡt bíonn an iomarca dí i nÉirinn. An*

breicir Seagán Séamuir \* go minic? Cím. Goiré tá d'á déanamh aige fá látair? Tá ré ag dul éun an donais inoiú le reannaí na láraí báine do díol. Tá aigeas uair. Tá faoi rac mine mine agus mála plúir do ceannac. Is mian leir a b'áráil ar cáirde má éis leir. An bfuil ré boct? Ní boct go dtí é (*see idioms*). Tá feilm maíe éalman (or éalan, M. & U.) aige aet bain an éluar anuair díom (*see idioms*) má tá a leitéir de leóirte le fáráil ran tír. Ní móir dom dul a baile anoir. Má éir clann mac p'eadair Ouib f'arraig díob (or díobta) an bfuil an móir bainte aca. Ní baileac atá fóir. Tá a lán oibre ar a b'feilm móir le déanamh aca go fóill. Nac bfuil sí d'á déanamh aca? Tá, aet is deacair díob (or díobta) a déanamh fá látair. Tá tinnear ar éalinn p'eadair óis. Is mian leó (or leóbtá) an obair do éur ar cáirde. Deannaet leat, a mícíl. Go roirbígíó Dia dúit, a Seagán.

Fear na mná díre (or díire), maíe, ciúine, áine (or áluinne). Neart na láraí láiríre. Fír láiríre. Seannáin na b'ear láiríre.

## LESSON XXIX.

### 132. PAST TENSE OF *ir*.

The *past tense* of *ir* is *ba* (*baò* or *buò*). All three forms are pronounced alike. It is often preceded by *do*, especially in relative clauses, *i.e.*, those which commence with the relative pronouns, *who*, *which* or *that*.

*Ba mé* (it) was I.

*Ba tú*, (it) was thou.

*Ba rinn*, (it) was we.

*Ba sib*, (it) was you or ye.

\* In Ireland the Christian name of a parent or grandparent, or both, is often added to that of a person to distinguish him from others bearing the same names, *e.g.*, Seagán Séamuir, James's John; Séamuir pádraic dotha, James (son of) Patrick (son of) Hugh

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{e}, \\ \text{b}'\acute{e}, \\ \text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{n}\acute{e}, \end{array} \right\} \text{(it) was he or it.}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{b}_{\Delta} \text{ i}_{\Delta}\text{o}, \\ \text{b}'\text{i}_{\Delta}\text{o}, \\ \text{b}_{\Delta} \text{ h i}_{\Delta}\text{o}, \end{array} \right\} \text{(it) was they.}$
---	--

Obs.— $\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{e}$ ,  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{i}$  and  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \text{ i}_{\Delta}\text{o}$  are pronounced in C.— $\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{o}\acute{e}$ ,  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{o}\acute{i}$  and  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{o}\text{i}_{\Delta}\text{o}$ , as if the  $\acute{o}$  of  $\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o}$  were prefixed to the pronouns.

### 133. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

**RULE 9.**  $\text{b}_{\Delta}$  ( $\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o}$  or  $\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o}$ ) causes aspiration of the initial letter of the following noun or adjective, unless it begins with  $\tau$ .

$\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{o}\text{r}\acute{e}\text{a}\acute{g}$  an  $\text{l}_{\Delta} \acute{e}$ , it was a fine day.

$\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{m}\text{a}\text{i}\tau$   $\text{u}\text{o}\text{m}$ , I liked.

$\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{m}\text{i}\text{a}\text{n}$   $\text{u}\text{o}\text{m}$ , I desired.

$\text{b}'\acute{f}\text{i}\acute{u}$   $\text{u}\text{o}\text{m} \acute{e}$ , I thought it worth while.

$\text{b}_{\Delta} \text{b}\text{e}\text{a}\text{n}$   $\acute{m}\text{a}\text{i}\tau \acute{i}$ , she was a good woman.

$\text{b}\text{e}\text{a}\text{n}$   $\acute{m}\text{a}\text{i}\tau \text{oo}$   $\text{b}'\text{e}\text{a}\acute{o} \acute{i}$ , she was a good woman.

$\text{b}_{\Delta} \text{t}\text{o}\text{i}\text{l}$   $\text{u}\text{o}\text{m}$ , I was willing.

In N. C. the rule is to aspirate only words beginning with  $\text{b}$ ,  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{m}$ , and  $\text{p}$ , and then only in the case of adjectives.  $\text{f}$  is only aspirated in the words  $\text{b}'\acute{f}\text{e}\text{a}\text{r}\text{r}$ ,  $\text{b}'\acute{f}\text{a}\text{o}$ ,  $\text{b}'\acute{f}\text{e}\text{i}\text{o}\text{r}$  and  $\text{b}'\acute{f}\text{i}\acute{u}$ .

Nouns beginning with  $\text{b}$  and  $\text{m}$  are aspirated in Central C., but not in N. C. Several other consonants are aspirated by  $\text{b}_{\Delta}$  in S. Connemara.

*E.g.*— $\text{b}_{\Delta} \acute{o}\text{r}\acute{e}\text{a}\acute{g}$  an  $\text{l}_{\Delta} \acute{e}$ ;  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \text{b}_{\Delta}\text{o} \acute{e}$  (or  $\acute{i}$ );  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \text{v}\text{o}\text{n}\text{a}$  an  $\text{r}\acute{g}\text{e}\text{a}\text{l} \acute{e}$ ;  $\text{b}_{\Delta} \text{f}\text{e}\text{a}\text{r} \acute{e}$ .

### 134. CONDITIONAL OF $\text{i}\text{r}$ .

$\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o}$  ( $\text{b}_{\Delta}$  or  $\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o}$ ) is also the *conditional* of  $\text{i}\text{r}$ , and is equal to “would be.” For the sake of clearness, it is well, in writing, to reserve the spelling  $\text{b}_{\Delta}$  for the past tense, and  $\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o}$  for the conditional.

$\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o} \acute{m}\text{a}\text{i}\tau$   $\text{u}\text{o}\text{m}$   $\Delta \acute{o}\text{e}\text{a}\text{n}\text{a}\text{m}$ . I would like to do it.

$\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o} \acute{m}\text{i}\text{a}\text{n}$   $\text{u}\text{o}\text{m}$   $\Delta \acute{f}\text{e}\text{i}\text{c}\text{e}\text{a}\text{l}$ . I would desire to see it.

$\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o} \acute{m}\acute{o}\text{r}$  an  $\text{t}\text{e}\text{a}\text{r} \acute{e}$ . It would be a great advantage.

$\text{b}_{\Delta}\acute{o} \text{c}\text{e}\text{a}\text{r}\text{t}\text{u}\text{i}\text{t}\text{a}\text{n}\text{c}\text{o}\text{i}\text{r}\text{c}\text{e}$  You ought (it would be right for you) to reap the oats.  
 $\text{oo}$   $\text{b}_{\Delta}\text{i}\text{n}\text{t}$ .

135. English *subordinate clauses* are often rendered in Irish by merely a *noun or pronoun followed by the verbal noun*. The latter is sometimes omitted.

Baò mór an tear é do beic déanta. It would be a great advantage if it were done (*lit.*, it to be done).

Baò maic liom ácar do beic ort. I would like you to be glad.

Nac fearr duit san iad-ran do beic ann? Is it not better for you that those should not be in it? (*lit.*, without those to be in it).

"I r tpuag san peata an maoin a sam." It is a pity that I have not the steward's pet (old song).

"I r tpuag san mire i Sapanab," It is a pity that I am not in England (old song).

### EXERCISE XXIX.

A Sheagáin, cé an t-ainm atá ar an bpeap úo le hair na fuinneóige? Ní fuil don aicne a sam air. O'féiróir supab é an bpoctaire é. Ní hé. Fiarpuió de cé hé féin. I r mian liom cainnt a baint ar. Sab i leit, a duine cóir. Baò maic liom aicne do cup ort. Cad i r ainm duit (*see idioms*)? Miceál Ó Mupéada i r ainm dom. Cad ar tú (cé'rb ar tú, C. or cá har tú, U., *see idioms*)? Ar Concaig i r ead mé. Cuir an duine uapal ro i n-aicne dom, má'r é do toil é. I r é seo Conn Ó Bprian. I r dóca go bfuil aicne a sam ar 'liam Ó Ceallaig.\* I r clor dom go

\* In the spoken usage of several parts of Ireland the initial consonant of a surname is aspirated after ar; and in the case of a surname beginning with a vowel, as—Ó hairt, the h is removed. *E.g.*—An bfuil aicne a sam ar 'liam Ó Ceallaig a sam ar Sheagán Ó airt.

b'fuil an t'úine bocht caillte. Is truaigh liom é sin. Ba mór an rgeal é b'ar an f'ir sin. Baó maic liom é beic i n-a beatair f'or. Fear cnearta macánta do b'eas é. Ba maic fá n-a cúro airtio é (*see idioms*). Cé an beatac atá leat (*see idioms*), a t'úine? Ní fuil agam aét ag iarrair na déirce, parair. An mbíonn do fáit bíó agat? Maire, is ar éigin é. Dearuis anall cun an bóir, a t'úine boict, agus it r'iallós aráin agus spheim peola. Is dóca go b'fuil ocpair ort. Tá, maire. Ní féidir liom p'oinn maic t'fáigáil aét go hannam. It spheim eile. Ní mór tuit é (*see idioms*). Ní beas dom an méirí reo (*see § 61, Pt. I.*) Tá fonn orm t'ul fá t'eín an trasairt óis. Fear rial atá ann agus beir pé go leór déirce do na daoinib boicta. Nac b'fuil tinnear air? Tá b'ead aige anoir. Creidim go b'fuil pé ag t'ul go Corcaigh inoiú. Ní mór tuit an bócar do cúir t'iot má'r mian leat t'ul fá n-a t'eín. Táim ag im-t'eact ar an b'pointe boire.

### LESSON XXX.

#### 136. THE PAST TENSE OF TÁ.

Bíor (or bídear), I was.	Bíomar (or bídeamar), we were.
Bír (or bídir), thou wast.	Bíodar (or bídeadar), you, or ye, were.
Bí pé or rí, he, she, or it was.	Bíodar (or bídeodar), they were.

*Obs.* In Connacht and Ulster bí mair is sometimes spoken instead of bíomar, but not by good speakers.

Bí is often preceded by do (or a), especially in relative sentences (cf., § 132).

137. We have already seen (§ 37) that Tá is not used after any particles except má, if. The other particles are followed by fuil.



In the same way, *mā* is the only particle which takes *bí*. The other particles—*an*, *ní*, *nač*, *nā*, *so*, *cā*, *ča*, and *maṛa*—are followed by another form, *ṛaib*, the *dependent* form of the past tense of the verb “to be.”

#### DEPENDENT FORM OF THE PAST TENSE OF *TA*.

<i>Ní ṛaḃar</i> , I was not.	<i>Ní ṛaḃaman</i> , we were not.
<i>Ní ṛaḃair</i> , thou wast not.	<i>Ní ṛaḃačar</i> , you or ye were not.
<i>Ní ṛaib ré</i> or <i>rí</i> , he, she, or it was not.	<i>Ní ṛaḃaḃar</i> , they were not.

(See App. 20, Pt. 1.)

Similarly we have—*An ṛaḃar*, was I? *nač* (or *nā*) *ṛaḃar*, was I not? *nač* (or *nā*) *ṛaḃar*, that I was not; *so ṛaḃar*, that I was; *cā ṛaḃar*, where was I? *ča ṛaḃar*, I was not (U); *maṛa* (*muna*) *ṛaḃar*, if I was not, unless I was.

138. *Dependent sentences* beginning with such words as *when*, *as*, *considering*, etc., are often idiomatically rendered in Irish by *aḡur*, the *subject of the dependent sentence*, and the *verbal noun*. The verb *to be* is often omitted from such phrases (cf. § 135).

<i>Ḃíodar aḡ tuit ríor an tṛṛáio, aḡur iao aḡ cainnt.</i>	They were going down the street (and they were) talking.
<i>Ḃí aithe aḡam air aḡur mé 'mo (or im') páirde.</i>	I knew him when I was a child.
<i>Ní ceart tuit a tuit amač, aḡur an aimpir fluc atá ann.</i>	You ought not to go out considering the wet weather which is in it.
<i>Cé an fáč ná ṛaḃair i ḡCorcaig inḃe aḡur an féir ar riubal ann?</i>	Why were you not in Cork yesterday, as the <i>feis</i> was going on?



139. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *1*, *in* or *ann*.

Ionnam, in me.

Ionnamn, in us.

Ionnat, in thee.

Ionnatb, in you or ye.

Ann, in him or it.

Ionnta, in them (*see App. 2*)

Innti, in her or it.

## EXERCISE XXX.

Cé leir an feilm úd ag bun an énuic? Ba le ceannairde riopa anuraid í a dt ní leir anoir í. Is leir an mbroctaire í. Cé an páit ná raibair i luimneac inoé agus an féir móir ar riubal ann? Bí aitméala oim pá naac raibair ann. Bí at móir ar mo éoir agus ní raibair i h-ann riubal. An bfuil bipeac agat anoir? Tá. Ca hfuil faic na ppiúe oim inoiu. Tá átar móir oim faoi rin. Baó éruag liom tú beir tinn. Táim buirdeac bíot. An raib aithe agat ar mliceál Ó Ceallaig ar Sheagán Ó hAirt? (*See note page 5.*) Bí toga na haithe agam oita agus mé 'mo (or im') garúr fao ó. Ba dona (dona, C.) na héipeannais iad. An raib Saebilge sca? Bí, a mairge, agus toga na Saebilge, a dt ba beag an beann do bí sca uirtí. Seóiníní do b'eac iad. An ag dul a baile atáir, a tómar? Ní heac. Is ag dul éun na páirce i gcoinne an treapais éuinn atáim. Is éoir éuit do éota (or éarós) do éur oit agus an aimpir fuar atá ann. Is éoir éuit. Ba millteac an lá do bí ann inoé. Bí ré ag cup feaca agus ag cup pneacta go millteac. An raib pneact oiaib? Bí, a mairge. Bíomar pneacta leir an bpuact agus rinn ag teact a baile ó luimneac. Is truaig san mire i gcaitir luimneig. Is doibinn an áit é. B'pú d'aoib panamaint ann go ceann bliadna. B'feap liom-ra go móir fao (*see idioms*) cup púim i gCopeac.

## LESSON XXXI.

DEPENDENT FORMS OF *ba* (*baó* or *buó*).

140. When the particles *an*, *ní*, *go*, *nae*, *ná*, and *mapa* (*muna*) are used with *ba* (*baó* or *buó*) they are

often combined with another particle *no*, which is an old form of *no*.

They then become *ar*, *níor*, *sur*, *nár* or *načar*, and *marar* (*munar*).

The interrogative pronoun *cé* is also, when referring to past time, combined with *no*, and then becomes *cé'r*. *má* and *da*, if, do not combine with *no*.

#### 141. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

**RULE 10.** Any particles or pronouns which are combined with *no*, as—*ar*, *níor*, *sur*, *nár* or *načar*, *marar* (*munar*), *cár* (= *cá* + *no*), *čar* (= *ča* + *no*) and *cé'r*, cause *aspiration* of the initial of the following verb, e.g., *ar da*; *níor da*, &c.; *níor čurčear*, I did not put.

142. When *ar da*, *níor da*, &c., are followed by a word *beginning with a vowel* or *ř*, the *a* (or *da*) of *da* (*da* or *da*) is omitted, and the *ř* is usually joined to the particle. Sometimes it is joined to the following word.

<i>Ar ř'čearrtear an řuřno?</i>	Did you prefer this thing?
<i>Níorř' iad řin na řin.</i>	Those were not the men.
<i>Dařčig liom řurř'é arč é.</i>	I thought that it was Art.
<i>Dařčig leir nárř'é Conn é.</i>	He thought that it was not Conn.

When followed by a word beginning with a *consonant* *da* is usually *omitted*, but the aspiration caused by it still remains.

<i>Ar řian tear řana řaint?</i>	Did you desire to remain?
<i>Níor řait liom imčearč.</i>	I did not like to depart.
<i>Sílim nár řóř leir řom é.</i>	I think that he did not grudge it to me.
<i>Ní mearaim řur řáo é.</i>	I do not think that it is a boat.

16.

Ceapair gur báð é. }  
 Ceapair go mba báð í.\* } I thought that it was a boat.  
 (C. See § 133.)

The student will observe that *ceapaim gur báð é* means—I think that it *is* a boat, *ab*, which does *not* aspirate, being understood after *gur*. (See § 48.)

*Ceapair gur báð é*, means—I thought that it *was* a boat. In this sentence *ba* is understood after *gur*, and causes *aspiration*. It is also understood after *ar*, *níor*, and *nár* in the first three examples.

In Connacht usage the particles *an* and *go* are often used before *ba* in the past tense. They cause *eclipsis*; e.g., *Sílim go mba mairt leir fanacht*, I think that he liked to remain.

143. When *báð* represents the *conditional* the simple particles *an*, *go*, &c., are sometimes used with it, but in the usage of the present day it is more common to find the particles combined with *po*—*ar*, *gur*, *níor*, *nár* or *naéar*, &c. (See § 140.)

The old literary usage was to use *an*, *go*, &c.

*Ar mairt leat do bromaé do díol?* Would you like to sell your colt?

*Táim ag ceapad gur mian leir a déanam.* I am thinking that he would desire to do it.

*B'féidir nár mór dó im-éad.* Perhaps that he would have to depart.

144. The expressions “of us,” “of you (pl.),” “of them,” when following words, such as, “which,” “full,” “plenty,” &c., are rendered in Irish by *againn*, *againb*, and *aca*, (*lit.* at us, &c.)

In the singular number the prepositional pronouns of *oe*, are used.

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\* *báð* takes a *fem. pron.* in C. but a *masc.* one in other places.

Cé againn is fearr leat? Which of us do you prefer?  
 Cé acu do b'fearr leat? Which of them did (or  
 would) you prefer?  
 Tá an cupán lán de. The cup is full of it.  
 Bí neart acu ann. There were plenty of them  
 in it.

145. Where in English we use the word "one," to prevent the necessity of repeating the noun, it is rendered in Irish by *ceann*, a head, in the case of animals and inanimate objects, and by *duine* in the case of persons. "One of them" is translated by *ceann acu*, or *duine acu*.

## EXERCISE XXXI.

Ar mait leat mo cúro bromaé a feiceál inoiú, a mícil? Bað mait liom. Cé an daé atá ortá? Tá ceann acu glar, agus an ceann eile donn. Seo iad iad anoir. Cé acu do b'fearr leat? Ceapaim gur b'fearr liom an ceann glar. Cé méro atá air? Céad punt. Tá an méro rin ar bealaé ar fad. Ní toil liom a tabairt air. Déan fuot orm (*see idioms*) anoir, a mícil, agus ceannuig é. Teartuigeann an t-airgead uaim. Ní féadaim é do ceannaé inoiú, a Óiarmuir. Ní fuil mo dóctain airgíto agam. Ní fuláir dom an margaó do cup ar cáirde go dtí lá eile. Tá go mait. (*See idioms.*) Is cuma liom. Tis liom an bromaé a coinneál go dtí lá an donais. An raib clann macSheagáin báin ar an margaó inoé? Bíodar. Arb'i Máire b'píste do bí i n-éinfeacht leó (or leób-tá)? Ba í. Cailín áluinn atá innití. Tá ghuas ar daé an óir uirtí. An raib aithe agat ar a haéair? Bí, a mairge, agus aithe mait. Náir mhór an fear é? Ba mhór, go denmhin. Agus is clor dom gur mait an duine é porta. Cad do b'ainm dó? Doó do b'ainm dó. Arb'é rin do bí i n-a píobaire le linn a óige? Ceapaim gur b'é. Bí mo duine boct i gcleiteamhar

(or *is gcléit*) a dhéirce nuair do bí pé rean. Ba deap (C) uair ceól a gabáil. (*See idioms.*) An i n-a shéarairde atá a mac anoir? Ní heaó. Bí pé i n-a feilméara (or *feirmeoir*) aet tá a cuir airtio caitte amuó a aige. Bí pé leirgeamail, a gur tá a fluóct air. Tá pé an pán anoir. U'eigin do a cuir talaimh (or *talman*) do díol leir an mbroctaire ar beagán airtio. Deaíman doé na píos puao a g an duine boet, aet a g cup an lae inoiú cun an lae i mbárac (i mbáirig, M.). (*See idioms.*) Ir trua g liom é. U'feair do aipe a tabairt do'a feilm. Ir píos duit. Ir léir do péin anoir an dul amuó do bí air.

## LESSON XXXII.

146. When, in a sentence conveying the idea of *past or future time*, portion of the sentence is brought to the front for emphasis, that portion is frequently put in the *present tense*. Ir then merely states a *general truth*, and suits for all times.

Ir mire atá ann.

It is *I* (who) am in it.

An tura do bí ann?

Is it *you* (who) was in it?

Ní capall a bí ann.

It is not a *horse* (which) was in it.

Ir láirioir do bí doó nuair do bí pé óg.

Hugh was *strong* when he was young.

But it would not be correct to use such a construction as:—Ir láirioir an garún doó nuair do bí pé óg. It is *true* that he *was* strong, but it does not follow that he *is* strong now. We must therefore say:—

Ba láirioir an garún doó nuair do bí pé óg.

147. The past tense forms are often used when the word following is one of the third person pronouns, *í*, *é*, or *iad*.



Δρὸ' ἑ Σαδḡán ṽṽ bí ánn? Was it John who was in it?  
 Νίὸρὸ' íáṽ Máíre áḡur It was not Mary and  
 Καίτλín ṽṽ bí ánn. Catherine who were in it.  
 Cneíṽm ḡurὸ' íáṽ. I believe that it was (they).

#### 148. THE THIRD DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The third declension consists of adjectives ending in -amát. In the singular number all the cases are the same except the *genitive*, which ends in -amta.

In the plural number all the cases end in -amta, except the *genitive*, which is the same as the nominative singular.

The masculine and feminine forms are the same.

	Singular	Plural.
	Masc. and Fem.	Masc. and Fem.
Nom. )	leirḡeamát,	leirḡeamta.
Acc. )		
Dat. )		
Voc. )		
Gen.	leirḡeamta,	leirḡeamát.

#### 149. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

**RULE II.** Certain *particles* and *adjectives*, which are *prefixed* to adjectives and nouns, cause aspiration of the initial letters. Among the particles are:—*án* (ána-, M.), very, great; *án*, negative prefix like *un-* in English; *níḡ*, very; *níṽ*, too; *ráṽ*, exceedingly; *mí* or *ṽí*, evil or bad, dis- &c.; e.g., *án-mṽṽ*, very big; *án-bṽṽ*, great pride; *níḡ-mát*, very good; *níṽ-beáḡ*, too small; *ráṽ-mát*, exceedingly good; *ṽí-meáṽ*, disrespect.

150. The adjectives *ṽíṽ*, bad, and *ṽeáḡ*, good, are *always prefixed* to the noun, and cause *aspiration*. They must *never* be used in any other position.



Sean, old, is always prefixed to its noun, except when used as a predicate. Other adjectives such as, áro, lom, mór, ríor, &c.. are *sometimes* prefixed to the noun, and then cause aspiration. *E.g.*, oróc-*féar*, a bad man; *deas-óuine*, a good person; áro-rúnaire, a chief (high) secretary; lom-*clár*, a bare board; mór-*meár*, great esteem; an *trean-béan*, the old woman; ríor-*beagán*, very (truly) little.

EXCEPTIONS.—When a word begins with *r* it is often *eclipsed* by prefixes ending with *n*; *e.g.*, an-*tratac*, very dirty; lán-*trárta*, fully satisfied.

Words beginning with *o* or *t* are *not* aspirated by prefixes ending with *n*; *e.g.*, an-*te*, very hot; an-*dear*, very pretty.

But the Munster form, ana-, does aspirate in those cases; *e.g.*, ana-*íalac*, ana-*te*, ana-*dear*.

### EXERCISE XXXII.

Tá Caoimhín ag teacht aníos ó'n abainn. Cá fáide uainn é? Timcheall leit-míle. Deas-*féar* atá ann. Jeo é irteac é. Cairde an dóig atá ort (*see idioms*), a Caoimhín? Tá mé ar mo roga-dóig (*see idioms*), go raib maic agat. Tá an-ácar oim tú o'fheircint annro. An tú do bí ar an margaó i mbaile mór na Salluime iníde? Iy mé. Maire, nac an-*traor* do bí na muca! Iy ró-*raor* do bíodar, a mhic ó. Ba raímar an mhuc do bí le díol agat-ra. Ba raímar, a mairge, áct ní raíbar lán-*trárta* leir an luac ar cor ar bí. Goirde beir ort do cúro muc (*see idioms*) do díol agur iad com raor agur táro pá látar? U'éigin dom é. Iy amlaio do bí an t-*airgead* ag teartáil uaim. Aia, nac bfuil do ráit agat, a óuine? Ná oearp é, a mhic ó. Seaó, anoir! *deamán* lá ariam nac raib an éainnt agat. Ní fuil caoi maic oim ar cor ar bí. Iy an-boct atáim. Maire, ní féadaim a

éiredeamaint agus feilm maith aghat. 'Sé mo bapamail naé bfuilip ag innpint ceó de'n pípinne dom. Fásaim le huóact (*see idioms*) naé bneás ná áiróbéil aét lom-clár na pípinne atá ann. Is eagal liom gur daoine leirgeamla atá in do clainn mac agus ingean. Tá mo clainn mac an-éallra ar rath. Opoé-fir atá ionnta. Tá na cailíní go rár-maith. Is amhlaid do bíor ag ceapad gur maith an puó é mo cúio talman (or talam) a tabairt dóib-ran (dóib-ta-ran) agus d'a bpearaib. Ara, ná déan a leitéio de puó amadánac ar éraiceann do cluaise (*see idioms*). Ar mian leat beith ar rán i nveipead do fáogail ? Maire, tá cpaiceann ar do cúio cainnte (*see idioms*), a míicil. Ní fuil (a) fíor agham fá talam na héirceann (*see idioms*) cat do b'fearr dom a déanam.

### LESSON XXXIII.

#### 151. THE FOURTH DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The fourth declension consists of adjectives which end in vowels, *e.g.*—*rao*, *buíoe*, &c.

They undergo *no change* in the different cases and numbers.

*Exceptions.*—*Te* becomes *teó* in the *genitive singular feminine* and in the *plural* of both genders. The plural of *beó* is *beóda*.

#### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

152. We have in Irish three degrees of comparison, the *positive*, the *comparative* and the *superlative*.

The *positive* is the simple form of the adjective where there is no question of superiority or inferiority, as—*tá an bláé ro bán*, this flower is white ; *tá bláé dearg ar an gcraoib*, there is a red flower on the ranch.

In the *comparative* degree we compare one thing with another and say that the one is, or is not, better, worse, bigger, smaller, &c., than the other.

In the *superlative* degree we say one thing is better, worse, bigger, smaller, &c., than *any other*; i.e., that it is the best, worst, biggest, &c.

Except in the case of a few irregular adjectives the comparative and superlative forms are the same as those of the *genitive singular feminine*. They are always preceded by some tense of the verb *is*.

153. If occurring in an *is* sentence the comparative immediately follows *is* at the beginning of the sentence. If it occurs in a *tá* sentence the comparative follows the noun to which it refers and is itself preceded by the word *níor* which is compounded of the words *ní* and *is*.

<i>is</i> <i>deirge</i> an <i>blá</i> t <i>ro</i> <i>ioná</i>	This flower is redder than
an <i>blá</i> t <i>roin</i> ,	that flower.
<i>is</i> <i>báine</i> an <i>cat</i> <i>ioná</i> an	The cat is whiter than the
<i>capall</i> ,	horse.
<i>tá</i> an <i>cnoc</i> <i>níor</i> <i>áirde</i>	The hill is higher than the
<i>ioná</i> an <i>teac</i> ,	house.
<i>tá</i> <i>Colum</i> <i>níor</i> <i>leirgeam</i> -	Colum is more lazy than
<i>la</i> <i>ioná</i> <i>Caoimhín</i> ,	Kevin.
<i>Ní</i> <i>fuil</i> <i>peap</i> <i>níor</i> <i>leir</i> -	} There is not a lazier man
<i>geamla</i> <i>ran</i> <i>tír</i> ,	
<i>Ní</i> <i>fuil</i> <i>peap</i> <i>is</i> <i>leirgeam</i> -	
<i>la</i> <i>ran</i> <i>tír</i> ,	(a man who is lazier) in
	the country.

In the latter sentence the phrase *is leirgeamla* is of a *relative nature* meaning—(who) is lazier.

*Obs.*—*níor* is often pronounced *níora* in M. and then causes *eclipsis* of *r* but *aspiration* of other letters, e.g.—*níora* *breap*, better; *níora* *mó*, bigger; *níora* *meap*, worse.

154. If the comparison refers to *past time*, if in the mind of the speaker the whole matter is *completely past* and he wishes to *exclude the idea of present time* then ní ba should be used instead of níor. Ní ba causes aspiration of the following consonant.

If the idea of present time be not wholly excluded and if the comparison stated may still be existent, then we may use níor.

ba òeinge an bláé ro      This flower was redder  
ioná an bláé roin,      than that flower.

ba báine an gearrán ioná      The horse was whiter  
an láir,      than the mare.

ní raib gearrán ní ba      There was not a whiter  
báine (or ba báine) ra      horse in the country.  
tír,

1r óois liom go raib }  
Seagán níor áirde ioná  
Tomár,

1r óois liom go raib }  
Seagán ní b'áirde ioná  
Tomár,

1r óois liom gur b'áirde (or }  
gomb'áirde, C.) Seagán  
ioná Tomár,

ba óois liom go raib }  
Seagán ní b'áirde ioná  
Tomár,

I think that John was  
taller than Thomas.

I thought that John was  
taller than Thomas.

In the fourth sentence present time is not quite excluded from the mind of the speaker.

155. In modern Irish 1r and níor are generally used in the future also. The old future form buir is now obsolete. ba and ní ba are used in the conditional (see § 154).

156. Sentences containing a *superlative* are always of a *relative nature* (see Obs. § 49), e.g.—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Sé Caoimhín an fear is<br/>laige ran áit,</p> | <p>Kevin is the weakest man<br/>in the place, <i>lit.</i>—the<br/>man who is weaker<br/>(than all others).</p>   |
| <p>Ní hé an fear is láiríne<br/>é,</p>           | <p>He is not the strongest<br/>man, <i>lit.</i>—he is not the<br/>man who is stronger<br/>(than all others).</p> |
| <p>Ba é Caoimhín an fear<br/>ba laige,</p>       | <p>Kevin was the weakest<br/>man, <i>lit.</i>—the man who<br/>was weaker (than all<br/>others).</p>              |
| <p>Níor b'é an fear ba<br/>láiríne é,</p>        | <p>He was not the strongest<br/>man, <i>lit.</i>—the man who<br/>was stronger (than all<br/>others).</p>         |
| <p>Ba é Dáirmuid an fear<br/>do b'áiríne,</p>    | <p>Dermot was the tallest<br/>man, <i>lit.</i>—the man who<br/>was taller (than all<br/>others).</p>             |

### EXERCISE XXXIII.

Cé hé do b'i ag fuinneóis an tíge úd? 'Sé mo  
tuisiún gurab é dearbhrádaí an t-earbuig é. Cé'rb  
ar é? (see idioms) Is ar Baile Átha Cliath é (or dó).  
Is áiríne é ioná an t-earbog. Is áiríne, áct ba óiríge  
an fear an t-earbog ioná é nuair do b'i pé óg. Ní  
raib bean ba deire (deire, C.) le feiceál ran tír 'n-á  
a deirbhíúr, bean an t-úigeadópa. Ópa, nac mór an  
truaig i do beit caillte! Is mór, go deimhin. Fág-  
aim le huadact nárb' féidir bean ní b'féile (or do  
b'féile) o'rágáil i n-áit ar bit. Rabair i dtig (teac,  
C.) an máigiríur rgoile inóe? Bior, áct go deimhin



b'fearr liom gan beit ra látaí. U'fada liom (*see* §53) beit i n-a cúiteadtaim. Is beas nac maib ré as léim-nis ar a corp (*see idioms*) le teann feirge. Cairé an fá? Is amlaib do bí ré ar deasg-buile fá náó is go (*see idioms*) bfuil an ragar as cup o'ialac air an Saeoilg a múnad ran rgoil feara. Maire, nac é an troc-Éireannac é? Bain bárr na cluairé oíom (*see idioms*) má tá Éireannac níor dona le fásáil ran tír. Is iongnad liom nac mbuireann an ragar é. Tá iongnad orm-ra porta. Ar éraiceann do cluairé ná habair leir go rabar as innreacht an rgeil reo duit. Deamán baogal orm, a mic ó. So oí le goirio féin ní maib an Saeoilg o'a múnad i rgoitacáib an páraírte i n-aon cor. Maire, ba boct an rgeal é. Nac breas an fear é Earbog Cill Ala! Is deasg-Éireannac é. Tá ré as cup o'ialac ar namáig-irríb rgoile an teanga o'foglaim asur i do múnad do na páiróib. Dia go deó leir.

### LESSON XXXIV.

#### PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS.

157. The *third person singular of the past tense* is formed by prefixing *do* and *aspirating* the first consonant of the *stem*, *i.e.*—the *second person singular imperative*, *e.g.*—cuir, put; *do* cuir ré, he put; fás, leave; *o'fás* ré, he left; it, eat; *o'it* ré, he ate. *Do* is often omitted, but the aspiration caused by it remains.

The inflexions used in the synthetic form are:—

-ar, -ear	-amar, -eamar
-air, -ir	-abar, -eabar
	-adar, -eadar ( <i>cf.</i> § 137)

The former inflexions are used when the stem is *broad*, and the latter when *slender* (*see* § 2 and 3, and § 136, Obs.)

Obs.—In M. the *ri* is made slender in the first and second person plural. In C. it is sometimes slender in the second person plural.



158. *póir*, marry (First conjugation).

<i>Dó póir.</i>	<i>Dó póiramar.</i>
<i>Dó póir.</i>	<i>Dó póirib.</i>
<i>Dó póir ré.</i>	<i>Dó póirib.</i>

159. *Cuir*, put, send (First conjugation.)

<i>Dó cuir.</i>	<i>Dó cuiramar.</i>
<i>Dó cuir.</i>	<i>Dó cuirib.</i>
<i>Dó cuir ré.</i>	<i>Dó cuirib.</i>

160. *Beannuigh*, bless (Second conjugation.)

<i>Dó beannuigh.</i>	<i>Dó beannuighamar.</i>
<i>Dó beannuigh.</i>	<i>Dó beannuighib.</i>
<i>Dó beannuigh ré.</i>	<i>Dó beannuighib.</i>

161. *Forghail*, open (Second conjugation.)

<i>D'foghla.</i>	<i>D'foghlaamar.</i>
<i>D'foghla.</i>	<i>D'foghlaib.</i>
<i>D'foghla ré.</i>	<i>D'foghlaib.</i>

The student will observe that *forghail* is *syncopated* or contracted (*see* § 58.)

In C. *d'foghla* would be pronounced *d'foghlaigh*. All second conjugation verbs, such as *imigh*, *labair*, etc., are thus conjugated all through in C., except in the second person singular imperative and frequently in the third person singular of the past tense, *e.g.*—*imigh*, play; *imighim*, I play; *d'imigh*, I played; *d'imigh ré* or *d'imigh*, he played; *labair*, speak; *labairim*, I speak.

162. The various particles, except *má*, if, used with the *dependent* form of the past tense of *regular* verbs, combine with *ro* (*cf.* § 140), forming *ar*, *níor*, *gur*, *nár* or *naár*, *marar* (*munar*), *cár* and *éar*. They all cause *aspiration* of the initial of the verb.

These forms are not used with *raib* and some other *irregular* verbs, which take *an*, *ní*, *go*, etc.

163. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *roim*, before.

Roimam, before me.

Roimainn, before us.

Roimat, before thee.

Roimaib, before you or ye.

Roime (or roimhir, M.), before him or it.

Rómpa, before them.

Roimpi, before her or it.

(See App. 3.)

## EXERCISE XXXIV.

Céad míle fáilte roimat, a Catail. Maire, goibé d'éirig duit? An bacac atáir? 'Sead, go deimhin. D'éirig timpirt mór dom inbé. Is amlaib do bí mé féin agus Ruairdín Ó Urian as dul go Catair na Mart. Bí deitnear mór orainn. Bí ré air asainn (see idioms) beir i n-am ar an margaib. Is dóca gur buail a lán daime lib (see idioms) ar an mbótar. Do buail. Do cuireadar forráin orainn aet níor fanamar as cannt leó (or leóbta). D'fágamar i n-ár n-iaib id agus do gluaireamar i n-iaib ár gcinn roimainn. Tar éir rin do cuireamar an bótar dinn com mear ir (=agus) do bí i n-ár georaib (see idioms). An é an bótar mór do gababair? Ní hé, aet an carán trearna an trléibe. Bí orainn a dul (or dul) as rtrapaobíreaet tar balla an-áir i n-aice na habna (habann or haibne) as bun an énuic glair úo. Bí cloic mór ar mullaic an balla. Bí pí pleamain agus do cuitear d'aon plimp amáin i n-iaib mo éinn. Do fáilear go raib mo énaipe déanta ann-roin reatár amáin (see idioms). Bí teac i ngar dúinn. Do beannuig Ruairdín irteac (see idioms). Do cuir muinntir an tige fáilte roime. D'iarra ré ar fear an tige agus ar a élainn mac fóiréin orm. Do tógadar agus do cuireadar ar an leabair mé. Bí pian mhór (mór, M.) in mo glúin. Ar cuirur ruo ar bír uiréi? Níor cuirear daoda uiréi aet uirge fuar. Bí bíreaic asam ar maidin inoiú agus do riublar a

báite. Baó éadart tuit ríor do éur ar an dochtúir  
le caoi do éur ar do glúin. Ní fuil don éall agam  
ríor do éur air. Táim maic go leór anoir.

### LESSON XXXV.

#### PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

164. Abair, say.

##### Absolute and Dependent Forms.

Tuobar or tuobart (M.)	Tuobaramar.
Tuobarair.	Tuobarabar.
Tuobarit ré.	Tuobaradar.

Obs.—The form *tuobairt* is often used, especially in relative sentences. It is a condensation of an old form—*do-tu-bairt*. The *o* of *tuobairt* is therefore the *o* of *tu* (= *to*) (Cf. § 93).

*Do* *maic ré* is said in some parts of Ireland.

165. Tabair, give

##### Absolute and Dependent Forms.

Tuagar.	Tuagamar.
Tuagarair.	Tuagabar.
Tuagar ré.	Tuagadar.

166. We have already seen (*see* § 137) that *maic*, the dependent form of the past tense of the verb *to be*, is preceded by the same particles—*an*, *go*, *ní*, &c., as are used with the present tense. We have also seen (*see* § 140) that when preceding *ba*, or the *past* tense of a *regular* verb, these particles are combined with an old word, *ro*, forming the combinations—*ar*, *sur*, *níor*, *nár* or *naéar*, *cár*, *éar*, and *marar* or *munar*, which cause *aspiration* (*see* § 140).

*Tuobar* and *tuagar* may be preceded either by *an*, *ní*, *go*, &c., or by *ar*, *níor*, *sur*, &c. In M. the commoner usage is to say *ní tuobairt ré*, *go ntuobairt ré*, &c., but in C. *níor tuobairt* (prond. 'uobairt) *ré* *sur tuobairt ré*, &c., is more usual.

## 167. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are a few adjectives in Irish which form the *comparative* and *superlative* irregularly. We shall introduce a few of them in each lesson.

## POSITIVE.

## COMPARATIVE.

Beag, small, little.	Luḡa, smaller, less.
Mór, big, large, great.	Mó, bigger, larger, greater.
Árṁ, high, tall.	Áirṁe (regular)
	Áirṁe
	Doirṁe
	} higher, taller.

168. The comparative and superlative have the same form. The context shows which is meant (*see* Lesson 33).

Is luḡa Corcaig ioná Baile Áta Cliaṁ.	} Cork is smaller than Dublin.
Tá Corcaig níor luḡa ioná Baile Áta Cliaṁ.	
Is é Baile Áta Cliaṁ an éadair is mó i nÉirinn	} Dublin is the largest city in Ireland.

## 169. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF ar, out of.

Arám, out of me.	Aráinn, out of us.
Arat, out of thee.	Aráib, out of you or ye.
Ar, out of him or it.	Arta, out of them.
Airtí, out of her or it.	(See App. 4.)

## EXERCISE XXXV.

Cá mabair le goirṁ, a táirṁ? Bíor éall i nAibáin le tamall beag. Do éairṁar rḡatáin eile i Sapanáib. Do bíor ag teacṁt anall ar an ngaltán an lá fá deirṁeáḡ agur do buail mo fearn-éara, Úman Ó Raḡallaiḡ, liom. Bí a deirṁbráṁair agur a deirṁbráir i n-éirṁeacṁt leir. Do éur ré i n-áirṁe dom iad. Bí an-áirṁar orm áirṁe do éur orṁa. Is láḡac an eallín i an deirṁbráir. Tá an-éirṁo ag Úman airtí.

(See idioms.) An t-*tuḡaḍar* (or ar *tuḡaḍar*) cuairt ar lonnḡain? *Tuḡaḍar*. Cé mar *ṡaṡnig* an *ṡaṡar* rin leó (or *leóḃṡa*)? *Dubḡar* naḡ mó ioná ḡo marṡ (see idioms) *ḡo* *ṡaṡnig* ri leó (or *leóḃṡa*)? *U'ḡearr* leó ḡo mói *ḡaḡa* *ḡeir* i m*ḡaile* *Ḃṡa* *Cliaṡ*. Cé ḡo *ḡḡuil* *ḡaile* *Ḃṡa* *Cliaṡ* níor *luḡa* ioná lonnḡain i*ḡ* *ḡoig* leó ḡo *ḡḡuil* *ḡe* níor *ḡilne*. 'Sé mo *ṡaṡrim* ḡo *ḡḡuil* an *cearr* *aca*. I*ḡ* *ḡeire* *ḡeire* ioná *Sarana*. I*ḡ* i *ḡeire* an *ṡiḡ* i*ḡ* *ḡeire* ar *ḡḡuim* an *ḡomain*. *Tá* *ḡléibṡe* na *hḡeireann* níor *ḡirṡe* (*ḡirṡe* or *ḡoirṡe*) ioná *ḡléibṡe* *Sarana*. *Tá* *ḡléibṡe* mói*a* *ḡirṡa* i *ḡConnṡae* na *ḡaillime*. An t-*tuḡaḡar* (or ar *tuḡaḡar*) cuairt ar *ḡaillim* *araim*? *Tuḡamar*. *Ḃi* *ḡḡian* *asur* mé *ḡein* ann an*urair*. *ḡo* *ṡaṡeamar* *ṡamall* i *ṡoig* (or i *ṡeac*, C.) *ḡeas* ar *mullaḡ* an *ṡléibṡe*. An *noubḡair* (or ar *dubḡair*) ḡo *ḡaib* an *ḡeasḡḡaṡair* i*ḡ* *ḡine* *ḡo* *ḡḡian* (*as* or *le* *ḡḡian*) i *n-ḡeinḡeacṡ* *uib*? Níor *dubḡar* (or ní *dubarr*). *ḡ'ḡasamar* i *n-ḡar* *nḡair* i *mḡaile* mói na *ḡaillime* é. Ar *ḡain* *munnṡiḡ* na *ḡaillime* mói*án* *cainnṡe* *arair*? *Maire*, ní *ḡuinn* *ḡo* *ḡaineas* *araim*. *ḡa* *ḡig-ḡeas* an *ḡaeóig* *ḡo* *ḡi* *asainn* *le* *ṡaḡairṡ* *ḡoib* (or *ḡóḃṡa*) an *ṡ-am* *ḡoin*.

### LESSON XXXVI.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

170. *Clair* or *cluin*, hear.

<i>Cualar</i> (or <i>ṡuala</i> , M.).	<i>Cualamar</i> .
<i>Cualair</i> .	<i>Cualabar</i> .
<i>Cualair</i> <i>ḡe</i> .	<i>Cualadar</i> .

171. *ṡar*, come.

<i>ṡáḡar</i> (or <i>ṡánaḡ</i> , M.).	<i>ṡáḡamar</i> .
<i>ṡáḡair</i> .	<i>ṡáḡabar</i> .
<i>ṡáinig</i> (or <i>ṡaimic</i> , N. C. & U.) <i>ḡe</i>	<i>ṡáḡadar</i> .



OBS.—There is a slight vowel sound between the *n* and *g*. The *g* is silent in M. except in the third person singular and in *tánaig*. Sometimes the final *g* is silent in *táinigis* also.

172. *Cualaib* and *táinigis* may be preceded either by the simple particles—*an*, *ní*, *go*, &c., or by those combined with *ro*, as—*ar*, *níor*, *sur*, &c. *E.g.*—*An t-táinigis ré* or *ar t-táinigis ré*; *an g-cualaib ré* or *ar g-cualaib ré*?

### 173. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES (continued).

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.
<i>maic</i> , good.	<i>fearr</i> , better.
<i>dic</i> , bad, evil.	<i>meara</i> , worse, more evil.
<i>breáig</i> , fine.	<i>breáigta</i> (prond. <i>breáda</i> ), finer.
<i>te</i> , warm, hot.	<i>teó</i> or <i>teóta</i> , warmer, hotter.

174. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF <i>cun</i> , towards, to.	
<i>cugam</i> (C. & U.) or <i>cugaim</i> (M.), towards me.	<i>cugainn</i> (C. & U.) or <i>cugainn</i> (M.), towards us.
<i>cugat</i> (C. & U.) or <i>cugat</i> (M.), towards thee.	<i>cugaiib</i> (C. & U.) or <i>cugaiib</i> (M.), towards you or ye.
<i>cuisse</i> , towards him or it.	<i>cúca</i> (C. & U.) or <i>cúca</i> (M.), towards them.
<i>cúicé</i> (C. & U.) or <i>cúicé</i> (M.), towards her or it.	(See App. 5.)

### EXERCISE XXXVI.

*an g-cualaib* (or *ar g-cualaib*) *an t-táinigis* (or *ar t-táinigis*) *taois Mac Cártaig anall ó Sáranaib go fóill?* *Cualar.* *Do tápla mé aibinné i mbéal feirroe.* *Dubairt ré liom go t-táinigis* (or *sur*



táinig) ré anall ar an ngaltán an lá fá dheireadh. Do bhuail ré bleid oim. Is amhlaidh tá an duine boct i gcualtóir-éar. B'ad éarpt duit poinnt aigis do cup éugam (or éugam) le n-aagaid. Maire, deamán baogal oim. Nac bog atá an cpaiceann opt, (*see idioms*) a mic ó! Ní fuil don éabair daoda do cup éuige. Tá leat mór aigis caite amuða aige. Ní fuil fear níor leirgeamla ar óruim na talman. Maire, tá a lán daoine com fallra leir-pean. Ní faib ré ní ba méara ioná a dearbóráit. Is fearad mé rin, aet ní toil liom don bainc a beic agam leir (*see idioms*). Cao éuige a otángair (or gur tángair) ar air éun Baile Átha Cliat com luat? Méarar go faib fút panaet i bpoirtláirge go ceann rgaetam. Uí, aet bí gnó áirite le deanam agam ra mbailé agur níorb' fúlair dom teact (or teact) ar air gan moill. Ní faib don éaor ar agam (*see idioms*). An gcualair (or ar éualair) cé an ragar aimpire do bí aca i bpoirtláirge le deiréannar? Éualar go faib ré ní b'flice (ní ba flice, C.) annpoin ioná mar bí ré annpo. Tá ré níor teó agur níor bpeásta anoir. Ní faib bliadain ní ba méara aca le rava. Tá an tír rghiorca ag an mbáirtis. Tá an t-aor ós ag imteact ar éadan a céile go oí an tOileán Uí. Is beag má tá duine rgaránta, rgol-bánta pásta againn ar éor ar bit. Óra, maire, nac boct an rgeal é! Is boct go deimín.

### • LESSON XXXVII.

#### PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

175. The four irregular verbs which we have dealt with in the preceding lessons have the absolute and dependent forms (*see* § 90) the same. The remainder of the irregular verbs have the absolute and dependent forms different, being derived from different words in the old Irish.

176. PAST TENSE OF *feic*, see.

## ABSOLUTE FORM.

## DEPENDENT FORM.

<i>Connáicear</i> , <i>connáircear</i> or <i>connac</i> (M.).	<i>ḟacar</i> or <i>ḟeaca</i> (M.).
<i>Connáicir</i> or <i>connáirceir</i> .	<i>ḟacair</i> or <i>ḟeacair</i> (M.).
<i>Connáic ré</i> or <i>connáirc</i> <i>ré</i>	<i>ḟacaró</i> or <i>ḟeacaró</i> (M.).
<i>Connáiceamar</i> or <i>conn- áirceamar</i> .	<i>ḟacamar</i> or <i>ḟeacamar</i> (M.).
<i>Connáiceabair</i> or <i>conn- áirceabair</i> .	<i>ḟacabair</i> or <i>ḟeacabair</i> (M.).
<i>Connáiceadair</i> or <i>conn- áirceadair</i> .	<i>ḟacadair</i> or <i>ḟeacadair</i> (M.).

OBS.—The form *connáircear*, &c., is an old form which is not much used at present but is not yet obsolete. *Connáic* is pronounced like *ḟaimie* in N. C. and U. The forms used in the old Irish were *atconnac*, or *atconnáirc*, &c.

177. PAST TENSE OF *téig*, go.

## ABSOLUTE FORM.

## DEPENDENT FORM.

<i>Ḟuadair</i> .	<i>Deácar</i> or <i>deágar</i> (M.).
<i>Ḟuadair</i> .	<i>Deácar</i> or <i>deágar</i> (M.).
<i>Ḟuairé</i> .	<i>Deácaró ré</i> or <i>deágairé ré</i> (M.).
<i>Ḟuadamar</i> .	<i>Deácamair</i> or <i>deágamair</i> (M.).
<i>Ḟuadabair</i> .	<i>Deácabair</i> or <i>deágabair</i> (M.).
<i>Ḟuadadair</i> .	<i>Deácadair</i> or <i>deágadair</i> (M.).

OBS.—*Ḟuairé* is pronounced *ḟuairó* in U. and most of C. It is often used in M. in both absolute and dependent constructions. The Ulster negative particle *ca* does not eclipse *deácaró*, *e.g.*—*ca deácaró*.

178. These dependent forms are used with all the particles except *má* which takes the absolute (*cf.* § 90).

None of the irregular verbs, except five, viz.—*cuair*, *cuair*, *cuair*, *cuair*, and *cuair*, ever take the particles combined with *no* (*see* § 140). All the

others take the simple forms of the particles, *an, ní, go, nae* or *ná, éa, cá* and *maia* (*muna*) as used with the present tense and *iaib*.

### 179. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES (continued).

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.
<i>faoa</i> , long.	<i>faioe, fuioe</i> or <i>ria</i> , longer.
<i>gearr</i> , short.	<i>giorra</i> , shorter.
<i>Mimic</i> , often.	<i>Mionca</i> or <i>minicige</i> , more often.

### 180. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *tar*, over, past, beyond.

<i>tarim</i> or <i>toim</i> , over me.	<i>tarainn</i> or <i>toirainn</i> , over us.
<i>tarit</i> or <i>toirt</i> , over thee.	<i>taraiib</i> or <i>toiraiib</i> , over you or ye.
<i>tarair</i> , over him or it.	<i>tarra</i> or <i>tarra</i> , over them. ( <i>See App. 6.</i> )
<i>tarairi</i> or <i>tarairti</i> , over her or it.	

### EXERCISE XXXVII.

*Céad míle fáilte rómat, a Néill. An bfuil don bárr nuairéadta agat (see idioms), a Cuim? Maire, deaíman cuir aicéir' (see idioms). Buail irthead agur leis do ríic. Ní fuil don fonn oim fanaimaint anoir. Tá faicéir oim go bfuilim ag cur ar tuit (see idioms). Is pollarac go bfuil cruaidh oir. Tá, go veimín. Tá an tuidéacán ag teac ar na rataib (préataib, U.; prátaib, M.). Tá ré air agam (see idioms) a mbaint i n-am. An bfeacair (or an bfeacair, M.) doiré ní brian le déirdeannaisge? Ní facar (or ní feaca, M.), acé connacéar (or connac, M.) a hingean, bñigir. An ndéacair dearbáicair agur deirbriúr bñighe go dtí an tOileán úr go fóill? Ní*

deacáodar (or deagáodar; cá deacáirí ríad, U.). Ír go hálbain a cuabáodar. Ír faroe (fuíoe or ríad) an tuar é go dtí an tOileán Úr ioná go hálbain. Ír siorria an tuar é go baile áda Cliaí ioná go hálbain. Nac mór an truaś go m'íonn na daoine óga aś dul ear ráile i leabairí panaet i n-a dtír féin. Ní fuil (a) fíor aśam beirte beó ioná bairte (*see idioms*) cé an fáť é. Ír doća go bfuil ponn orća tíorća eile o'feircint. Ní hé rin an fáť. Ír amlaíó nac gcuiríó don truím i n-a dtír féin. Ír fearr go mór fáda le n-a lán aca éiríe o'fáśáil aśur cur fúća (or fúbća) i n-ait éigin eile. Cualar an lá fá deiríeó go raib an bliadóin reo cuairí earainn go han-phiuc ran Oileán Úr. Bí an ainpír ní ba breáśća i n'éirínn féin. An raib doiríe aśur a fear i b'rad i Saranaib anuairí? Ní rabáodar. O'fanaodar ní b'faríoe (or ní ba ríad) i nálbain. Ear éir rin táng-aodar ar a n-air go h'éirínn. Ní fáda ó duib'radar liom go rabáodar aś rúil le cú o'feircint. Ní fuil fúm clíreao orća. Baó maíť liom a b'feiceál arír.

## LESSON XXXVIII.

### PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

#### 181. PAST TENSE OF fáś, get, find.

##### ABSOLUTE AND DEPENDENT.

Fuairíear (or fuairíar).	Fuairíeamar (or fuairíamar).
Fuairíir (or fuairíair).	Fuairíeabar (or fuairíabar).
Fuairí ré.	Fuairíeodar (or fuairíeodar).

OBS.—ní fuairí is usually pronounced as if written ní b'fuairí.

182. PAST TENSE OF *ṁéan*, do, make.

## ABSOLUTE.

Rinneap or *ṁineap* (M.).Rinnip or *ṁinip* (M.).Rinne ré or *ṁin ré* (M.).Rinneamap or *ṁineamap* (M.).Rinneabap or *ṁineabap* (M.).Rinneadap or *ṁineadap* (M.).

## DEPENDENT.

*ṁearnap*.*ṁearnapir*.*ṁearnapirṁ ré*.*ṁearnapamap*.*ṁearnapabap*.*ṁearnapadap*.

OBS.—In M. *rinne* and *ṁin* are sometimes used as dependent forms. *Ḅa*, the U. negative prefix, does not eclipse *ṁearna*, e.g.—*Ḅa ṁearna ré* (U.) ; some consider that this should be—*Ḅa ṁtearna ré*

183. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES  
(continued).

## POSITIVE.

*ṁrim*, dry.*ṁurap*, } easy.*urap*, }*lonṁuin*, dear, beloved.

## COMPARATIVE.

*ṁiorṁa* or *ṁrioma*.*ṁura*, } easier.*ura*, }*lonṁuine* or *annra*, dearer  
more beloved*ṁránṁa*, ugly (*see* § 14).*ṁránṁe*, more ugly.184. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *ṁré*, *ṁrí* or *ṁrí*,  
through.*ṁríom* or *ṁríom*, through  
me.*ṁríot* or *ṁríot*, through  
thee.*ṁríṁ* or *ṁríṁ*, through  
him or it.*ṁríṁ* or *ṁríṁ*, through  
her or it.*ṁrinn* or *ṁrinn*, through  
us.*ṁríṁ* or *ṁríṁ*, through you  
or ye.*ṁríṁṁ*, *ṁríṁṁ*, or *ṁríṁṁṁ*,  
through them.

(See App. 7.)

The U. preposition *ṁríṁ*, through, forms its prepositional pronouns in the same manner,—*ṁríom*, *ṁríot*, &c.



## EXERCISE XXXVIII.

An bfuairleadar fairnéir fá t'arós ó m'urcáda a'gur fá n-a m'naoi doirpe le goirir? Fuairleadam. Tárla rinn or'ta (*see idioms*) an lá fá 'deiread' ar an t'ráir (rráir, M.). Ar cuiread'ar mo tuairirg lib' (or oráib, M. *See idioms*)? Cuiread'ar. Dubhad'ar go raib' rúil aca go ra'ad'ar go rí'g-m'ait. Táim an-buirdeac' díob' (or díob'ta). Cá ra'ad'ar le 'deirean' nar? Díod'ar tal' i lonn'dain. Ní fácair' (or fácair', M.) an bean an ádair' úo ariam' p'oinne rin. Ba mian léir'í 'dul (or dul) t'p'it', a'gur na t'ig'te móra (a) fáiceál. Cuair'í anonn i gcuirdeac'ta (or gcuirdeac'tain) t'air'g. Ar t'air'nig' S'arana go mór' léir'í? Ní mó ioná go m'ait' do t'air'nig' ré léir'í (*see idioms*.) Dub'airt'í líom gur' b' fárr' léir'í go mór' fáda beir' i n'éirinn nó i n'álbain. Ir' fura' 'dul (or dul) ó 'baile á'ta Cuair' go S'aranaib' ioná go n'álbain. Tá an turar' níor' goirra. Bíonn an a'ir'ir' níor' tior'ma (or tior'ma) i S'aranaib'. Ir' dóca go n'dearn'ad'ar a lán gnó'ta (gráite, C. and U.) i lonn'dain? Rinnead'ar (or do 'dinead'ar, M.). Tá ingean le 'dear' b'rádair' á'tail ar r'goil ann'rin. An b'faca'd'ar í? Connaicead'ar. Tugad'ar cuairt' uir'í. Tá a cuir' lae'teannta fáoirpe aici anoir, a'gur t'áinig'í anall i n'éin-f'ea'ct leó (or leó'ta). Maire, na'c' gránda an cailín í! An 'deir' b'fárr' atá cail'te bí r'í ní ba gráin'de, á'ct b'ann'ra leir' an ádair' í. Cao' cuise ar' cuir' an t-ádair' an ingean ir' r'ine aise ar' r'goil t'ar' fáile? Fá fá'ó ir' gur' (*see idioms*) Seóinín atá ann. Ir' am'lar' do b'áil leir' blar' S'arana'c' do beir' ar' a cainnt. Ir' olc an obair' do rinne (or 'din) ré. Ní fáil aon tóir' aise á'ct ar' an m'dearla. B'fárr' do an g'aeóil'g' binn m'ilir' a beir' aise. Ir' fíor' é do p'or't (*see idioms*), a m'ic ó; á'ct "beac'ta 'duine a t'oil" (*see idioms*).

## LESSON XXXIX.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).185. PAST TENSE OF *beir*, bear, carry, &c.

## ABSOLUTE AND DEPENDENT.

Ruḡar.	Ruḡamar.
Ruḡair.	Ruḡabair.
Ruḡ ré.	Ruḡadair.

186. PAST TENSE OF *ruḡ*, reach.

## ABSOLUTE AND DEPENDENT.

Ráḡar or ránaḡ (M.).	Ráḡamar.
Ráḡair.	Ráḡabair.
Ráinig ré.	Ráḡadair.

These two verbs take the simple particles *an*, *ní*, *go*, *naḡ* or *ná*, *cá*, *éa* and *maḡa* (*munaḡ*). In C. and U. the compound forms, *air*, *níor*, *sur*, &c., also are used with *ruḡ*.

187. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES  
(*continued*).

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.
ḡar, near	ḡoire, nearer.
ḡoir, near.	ḡoirse or ḡoirge, nearer.
ṡréan, brave, strong.	ṡreire or ṡréine, braver, stronger
lomṡa, many.	lida, more numerous.

There are two comparatives which have no positives, viz.—*neara*, nearer and *túirge*, sooner.

188. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *idir* (M.), *eidir* (S. C.) or *eadair* (N. C. & U.), between.

101ṛ (or eadap) mé, be- tween me.	Eadapainn, between us.
101ṛ (or eadap) tú, be- tween thee.	Eadapaib, between you or ye.
101ṛ (or eadap) é, be- tween him or it.	Eadapra, between them.
101ṛ (or eadap) í, between her or it.	(See App. 8.)

In books we find eadapam and eadapat for “between me” and “between thee,” but they are now rarely if ever used in the spoken language.

The plural pronouns also are sometimes separated from the preposition when a second object follows, e.g.—101ṛ (or eadap) rinn asur an balla\*, between us and the wall.

### EXERCISE XXXIX.

Go mbeannuigib Dia annro. Go mbeannuigib Dia a' Muiré duit, a Chaitlín. Deapuis aníor cunnate mead asur leis do rsié. Buail fút asur déan do goraib. 1ṛ coramail go bfuil fuact ort. Tá, go deimín asur tá brón orm mar an gcéadna. Maire, cad 'n-a taob go bfuilir as sol? Ná tós orm é (see idioms), a Máire. Mar adair an sean-focal—“Bionn an fírinne rearb go minic.” 1ṛ mar seall ar m'fear atá brón orm. 1ṛ amlaib éuair ré cun an donaig ar maidin iné. Bí air reappaic a ceannaic le haíar a atar. Do buail capa leir ar an trráir. Eadapainn féin 1ṛ coramail sur óladar an iomarca leanna le céile. Bíodar ar deapsg-meirge (see idioms). Ní lia

\* Observe that 101ṛ when it means *between*, governs the *accusative case* and does *not* aspirate or eclipse. When it means *including* it governs the *dative* and *aspirates* in the absence of the article, e.g.—bí céad uaine ann 101ṛ fearaib asur mnaib, there were a hundred people there between (including) men and women. (See § 72, Rule 5, Obs. 4.)

duine 'nā bapamail. Duḃairt an fear eile ruo éigin nār tairtigh le pádraic. D'éirigh pádraic cun feirge. D'éirigh trioid mór eastorpa. Ní fuil duine ar bit ar an mbaile com láruid le pádraic. Ir iomda fear maic do buail ré ariam. Rug ré ar gheim rḡórnaigh ar an bfeair eile. Do buaileadar a céile. Ní tairge connaic na ríot-mhaoir an trioid 'nā cuadarar fá n-a noéin. Le iompódo do boire bí pádraic agur an fear eile i ngheim láime aca. Rugadar leó (or leóbdá) iao go tóí an baile ba goire (or do b'feirge) do'n áit. Nuair rāngadar an baile cuireadar fá glar iao. Táinig pádraic a baile ar maidin moiu. D'imtigh an fear eile leir féin. Bí airméala mór orda fá ráo ir go (*see idioms*) rabadar ar meirge. D'éigin dóib (or dóbdá) cuir mait ariḡio d'íoc ar. Ní raib don éaoi ar aca. Ua mór an náire dóib beir ar meirge.

## LESSON XL.

### DEFECTIVE VERBS.

189. There are certain verbs which are defective in as far as some of their tenses are wanting.

féadam, I can, has no imperative mood.

Ḍar, it seems or it seemed, has no other mood or tense. It is always followed by the preposition *le*.

	} It seems to me, methinks.
Ḍar liom,	
	} It seemed to me, me- thought.
Ḍar leir an bfeair ro,	

It seems, or seemed, to this man.

So should not be used after *dar le* in the direct construction, when the phrase introduced by *that* depends on *dar le* itself. *That* must be left untranslated.

Ḍar leir ba é Tadó an fear do b'feair,	It seemed to him (that) Thady was the best man.
--	---

But it may be used in an *indirect construction*, when the phrase depends on some other verb.

Dubairt ré liom, 'dair He said to me, it seemed  
leir, gur'é Tadh an to him, that Thady was  
feair do b'feair, the best man.

Ar, ar' or aira, quoth, said or says. This verb is only used when the exact words of the speaker are quoted. If the exact words are not given *deir* should be used. Ar reirean, says he ; aira mire, says I ; ar' an fear, says the man.

D'fóbaí (ba óbair, M. ; fóbair, prond. hóbair, C.), it all but happened, is only used in this tense.

D'fóbaí dom tuitim, } It all but happened to me  
to fall, I had like to fall,  
D'fóbaí go dtuifinn,\* } I had well nigh fallen.

Feoðar, I know, I knew, is used in Munster and S. Connacht. It is *only used interrogatively and negatively*. Although it has the *inflections of the past tense* it has also a *present* meaning, e.g.—an bfeoðair, do (or did) you know ? ní feoðar, I do (or did) not know. ní feoðar ré is used for—he did not know.

ní feoðar. ní feoðaramair.

ní feoðair. ní feoðarbair.

ní feoðar ré. ní feoðaraoir.

VERBAL NOUN (*continued. See Lessons XXIV., XXV., XXVI. and XXVII.*)

190. When the English present participle represents *not action* but a *state or condition*, e.g.—sitting, standing, lying, sleeping, dwelling, &c., it is translated into Irish by the idiom—in my (thy, his, &c.), sitting, standing, &c.

\* Go dtuifinn is the *conditional* of the verb, that I would fall.



Ṭáim 1 (or in) mo fúirde,	I am sitting.
Ṭáir 1 (or in) do fearaí,	You ( <i>sing.</i> ) are standing.
Ṭá ré 1 n-a lúige,	He is lying (down).
Ṭámuir 1 n-ár gcórlaó,	We are sleeping (asleep).
Ṭáir 1 n-a gcómnairde 1 ṢCorcaig,	They are dwelling in Cork.

1 mo or in mo, 1 do or in do, are usually contracted to im' and io' (or it') in M., and to 'mo and 'do in C.

191. An adjective may be intensified in meaning by repeating it twice, *e.g.*—Ṭá ré tinn tinn, he is very very sick (or sore); baó mór mór an gair é, it would be a very great advantage; go mór mór (or go mór-mór), especially.

### EXERCISE XL.

A níell, an bpeadair cionnór tá mac mic Conáin muiú? Ní fearaí, aót bí ré 1 n-a lúige inóe agus é go las las. Bíor 1 láir na coille móire ar maidin inóe agus mé ag leagan crainn áirí. Táinig tuirpe orm agus buailear fúm ar cloic móir le hair an capáin le mo ríic a leigean. D'éir tamail big táinig Conán eugam (or eugam) agus cruabós mór air. Do beannuigeamar d'a céile. "Cad 'n-a taob go bfuil an oiread deicnir ort?" arsa mire. "Fá fáó ir go (*see idioms*) bfuil tinnear mór ar mac mo mhic," arsa Conán. "Do buail taom éinnir inóe é. Táinig rlaadóan mór air. D'fóbaí (ba dóbaí, M. or fóbaí, C.) dó báp d'fáigáil ran oirce. Dar linn do bí ré 1 puóct báir. Níorb' fúláir lem' ingin fíor a cup ar an doctúir agus cruabós a cup leir. Séaró adubairt mo bean 'nac bfuil lúib 'ná leigear 1 n-ágar an báir,' mar adair an sean-focal. Dar ndóig, ní fuil móran céille aici. Níor féad mo leanb boct panamaint 1 n-a lúige. D'éigin do éirge 1 n-a fúirde. Ní raib ré 1 n-a córlaó cé go raib córlaó air.

Óuireamair ár gcomhairle i gceann a céile. 'Sé an comhairle do cheapamar túl (or tól) i gcoinne an dochtúra ar an bpointe boire." "Ar m'anam, a Conáin," arpa mife," "nac maic liom an tpoóc-réad rom a cloirteáil. Tá rúil le Dia agam (see idioms) nac fiú biorán é. Ba cheapa daoib fíor a cur ar an dochtúir níor túirse. Áct 'ir fearr go mall 'ná go bráit.'" (See idioms). "Ir fíor é do porrt, a mhic ó," ar reirean,

## LESSON XLI.

### 192. FUTURE TENSE OF THE VERB *to be*.

Béad, I shall, or will, be.	Béimid, we shall, or will, be,
Béir, thou shalt, or wilt, be.	Béicí or béir sib, you or ye shall, or will, be.
Béir ré, he shall, or will, be.	Béir, they shall, or will, be.

(See App. 9.)

OBS.—béad, béir, &c., are sometimes spelled béiréad, béirí, &c., and also biad, biar, &c.

193. The future of *ir* is *bur*. In the spoken language *bur* is obsolete and *ir* is generally used in its stead, the time being indicated by some other verb in the sentence.

### THE VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

194. Such English phrases as—I am *about to* write, are translated by prefixing the words *ar tí* to the verbal noun. If *no noun or pronoun intervene* the verbal noun, according to modern usage, may or may not be put in the *genitive case* (see § 123).

Táim ar tí rḡríoḃta (or I am about to write.  
rḡríoḃad),

Bíor ar tí labairḃta (or I was about to speak.  
labairḃt),

Where a *phrase* follows *ar tí*, the verbal noun is often not declined.

*Tá ré ar tí imcheadct agur* He is about to depart and  
*cun rai i gCorcaig,* settle down in Cork.

The verbal noun is put in the *genitive* if preceded by a *possessive adjective*.

*Táir ar tí a déanta,* They are about to do it  
*(lit.—its doing).*

If the verbal noun governs another noun or pronoun, the verbal noun is *not* put in the genitive but is preceded by *do* (or *a*). The governed *noun*, which immediately follows *ar tí*, *may or may not* be put in the genitive.

*Táim ar tí liciir (or liciire)* I am about to write a  
*do rghioibad,* letter.

*Táir ar tí é do déanam,* They are about to do it.

195. When *about to* means *on the point of* the words *ar tob* may be used instead of *ar tí*. The same rules apply to this expression.

*Táim ar tob a déanta,* } I am on the point of  
*Táim ar tob é do déanam,* } doing it.

When *about to* means *intending to, thinking of*, it may be translated by *as brait ar* which is followed by the *dative*.

*Táim as brait ar a déanam,* I am thinking of doing it  
*(lit.—on it's doing).*

*Bíor as brait ar liciir a rghioibad,* I was thinking of writing  
 a letter.

### EXERCISE XLI.

*An mbéir ra láthair as an bféir i mbaile mór loó  
 gCarraim i mbárac? Déad, le congnam Dé. Tá rúil  
 agam go mbéim do as gluaireadct i gcuireadct' (or i  
 gcuireadctain) a céile. An mbéir Seagán Ó Conchubair*

aSúir Ciarán Ó Raġallais aS toul ann? 1r tóca go mbéir. Bíodar i bporcláirge iné. Dubhadar liom go rabhadar aS brat ar toul go tci an féir. Bíodar ar tob imteact(a) ó port an bótar iarrann, aSúir iao aS toul a baile, nuair a connaicear iao. Ar rġríobair cun an rúnairge go fóill? Níor rġríobair. Táim ar tí rġríobta cuige. Nac breáġ an rġéal é go mbíonn féireanna ar riuġal ar fuo na tíre! 1r léir do ġac uile tuine go bfuil obair na ġaetúirge aS toul cun cinn go tréan anoir. 1r mór mór an ġar do'n tír é. 1r lear do muinntir na hÉireann an ġaetúirge a coinneál beó. Béir an teangá 'ġá ġcur ar bealaġ a leara. An tóirġ leat go mbéir rí fá mear aSúir fá onóir arír, mar bí rí ran am faoó? Ar m'anam go mbéir. Ní fuil amġar ar bit nac mbéir. "Tigeann ġac maic le cáirde." (See idioms.) Sin rean-focal. 1r deaġ-Éireannaisġ Seaġán aSúir Ciarán. Seaó, go neimín; bío aS tóanam a noicill báir aSúir beataó le obair na teangao (or teangan) do cun ar aġair. Dia go deó leó. (See idioms.) An bfuil Eiblin Ní Concubair aS brat ar toul cun na féire? Cierim nac bfuil, cé go mbíonn rí i n-a comnairde i ngar do loġ ġCarmain. Maire, ní fuil innti act reoinín mná. Dubġar (or dubairt) léiti go bfuil an féir le beic ar riuġal i mbárac, act do leis rí ġairrcti é. (See idioms.) Níor leis rí uircti (see idioms) ġur culaio (or go ġculaio) rí mé. Ní cuireann rí don trum ran teangao (or teangain) act an oirao le bonn mo bġoirge.

## LESSON XLII.

### FUTURE TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS.

196. The verbs of the first and second conjugations are distinguished by the way in which they form their future tense.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

197. All verbs which have only *one syllable* in the *second person singular of the imperative*, as—cuir, put ; póir, marry ; fág, leave, &c., belong to the *first conjugation*. There are a few verbs of two syllables which also belong to it.

The inflexional endings of the future in verbs of the first conjugation are :—

-fadó or -feadó.	-famuio or -fimio.
-faiir or -fiiir.	-faió rió or -fiió rió.
-faió or -fiió.	-faiio or -fiiio.

Obs.—The ones placed first are used when the *stem* ends in a *broad vowel*; those placed second when it ends with a *slender vowel*. (See App. 9.)

## Póir, marry.

Póirfadó.	Póirfamuio.
Póirfaiir.	Póirfaió rió.
Póirfaió ré.	Póirfaiio.

## Cuir, put, send.

Cuirfeadó.	Cuirfimio.
Cuirfiiir.	Cuirfiió rió.
Cuirfiió ré.	Cuirfiiio.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

198. The second conjugation contains most words whose *stems* have two syllables. Most of them are derivative verbs ending in -uig or -ig.

The inflexional endings of the future in verbs of the second conjugation are :—

-éadó or -eóadó.	-éamuio or -eóamuio.
-éaiir or -eóaiir.	-éaió rió or -eóaió rió.
-éaió or -eóaió.	-éaiio or -eóaiio.



OBS.—These inflexions take the place of *-uig* or *-ig*. Those which are placed first are used when the *stem*, from which *-uig* or *-ig* has been removed, ends in a *broad* vowel; those placed second are used when it ends with a *slender* vowel. (See App. 9.)

Beannuig, bless.

Beannócao.

Beannócamuiro.

Beannócair.

Beannócairó ríob.

Beannócairó re.

Beannócairó.

Similarly *coinnig*, keep, forms *coinneócao*, *coinneócair*, &c.

### 199. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *um*, about.

Umam, about me.

Umainn, about us.

Umat, about thee.

Umaiob, about you or ye.

Uime, about him or it.

Umpa, about them.

Uimpí, about her or it.

### EXERCISE XLII.

Ar buail Tadó gsur Diarmuid Ó Súilleabháin umat (see *idioms*) le goirio? Do buaileadar umam an lá ceana. Mar is gnátao leó bíodar iuto beas ar an aral (see *idioms*). Ní deapnadar ploc oibre ar feao na reaoctmaine reo cuairó tarainn. Ar m'anam go bfuil túil nime ran uirge beaoao aca. Tá a ríaoct oirao (see *idioms*), táio i gcuairó-óar. Deir an rean-foaal—"bí ag ioe agur beiró raó oir, bí ag ól agur beiró meap oir." Maire, ní fuil meap uirge na bpaai ag na comurpannaib ar Tao gsur ar a deapbpaai. An mbéir ag oul cun aonais béal an áao an treaoctmain reo cuainn? Béir. Díolraio a gcuir eallais anhrin. An gceannócair iuto ar bit? Ní ceannócair. Tá leap móp ahrisio oirao. An dóis leat go n-íocraio an cíor ar an talam? Creioim naó bpaoraio a déanam. Is doóao go mbéir íalaó oirao an feilm a díol mara (muna) otis leó an cíor o'íoc. Bí cuir máit olua aca ran

rgioból aét éualar go bfuil sí díolta aca céana. Tá tporáán le díol aca mar an gcéana. Má éir go giorro iad, abair leó (or leóbta) go gceannócaí an tporáán má táitnígeann ré liom. Gabrao fá n-a ndéin d'a feiceál (see § 119) fá céann reáctmaine nó mar rin. D'it na ppanncas agur na luéain an t-éadaé de na caéaoipeaéaib orp. Naé bfeáor-pir óul (or oul) éun an tporáán d'feircint um an taca ro i mbárac? Ní feáorao. Ní béimio annpo aét go ceann tamaili bis. Ní móir óom óul (or oul) ruar ar an rliab (or rleib) ar loig mionnám liom atá ar fán. Béir mac mo mhic i n-éinfeáct liom. Ir ceapir dó a éarós a éur uime (or air). Tá ré ag cur feaca. Tá ar gcuir carós umainn (or orainn) céana.

## LESSON XLIII.

### FUTURE TENSE OF SYNCOPATED VERBS.

200. We have seen (§§ 58 and 161) that verbs of more than one syllable, whose stems end with *il*, *in*, *ir*, *ir*, or *ing*, *elide* the vowel or diphthong in the *final* syllable of the *stem*, when any inflexion *commencing with a vowel* is added, *e.g.*—from *foráil* or *coigil* we have, in the present tense, *foráim* or *coigim*; and in the past tense *d'foráir* or *coigleair*. The *ai* and *i* respectively are elided.

These verbs are similarly *syncopated* in the future.

If the final syllable of the stem begins with a *broad* consonant the inflexions are the same as in *beannócaí*, &c., (see § 198).

*foráil*, open.

<i>forácaí</i> .	<i>forácamuir</i> .
<i>forácair</i> .	<i>forácair rib</i> .
<i>forácair ré</i> .	<i>forácaí</i> .

If the final syllable of the stem begins with a *slender* consonant the inflexions are the same as in *coinnig*, &c. (see § 198).

*Coigil*, spare, rake (fire).

<i>Coigleócaó.</i>	<i>Coigleócamuio.</i>
<i>Coigleócair.</i>	<i>Coigleócaio ríó.</i>
<i>Coigleócaio ré.</i>	<i>Coigleócaio.</i>

OBS.—The above is the usage of the present day but formerly these verbs formed the future by substituting *eó* for the *ai* or *i* of the stem and adding the inflexions *ao*, *air*, *aio*, &c. The final consonant of the stem, if broad, was made slender. *E.g.*—*coigil*, *fut. coigleóao*; *roigil*, *roigleóao*; *innir*, *inneórao*, &c.

#### VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

201. The English *present perfect tense*, *e.g.*—I have just done it, I have just written, he has just died, &c., are translated in Irish by *ta, tar éir* (*o'éir*, &c.) and the verbal noun. This is the same as the Anglo-Irish,—“I am after doing it,” &c. The word *just* is not translated.

If no other noun or possessive adjective intervenes between *tar éir* and the verbal noun, the latter may, or may not, be in the *genitive* case (see § 123).

*Táim tar éir rḡríobta* I have just written (*lit.*—  
(or *rḡríobao*), I am after writing).

If a possessive adjective intervenes the verbal noun is put in the *genitive*.

*Támuio tar éir a o'éanta*, We have just done it,  
(*lit.*—we are after it's  
doing).

If the English verb governs a *noun*, the latter in Irish immediately follows *tar éir* and may, or may not be put in the *genitive* case. The verbal noun follows the governed noun and is itself preceded by *oo* (or *a*). *Cf.* § 114, 115 and 194.

Táim tar éir an litir (or I have just written the  
na litire) do ríghbáth, letter.

202. The English *pluperfect* and *future perfect* tenses may be similarly translated by changing *tá* into *bí* and *béir*.

Bíor tar éir a déanta, I had just done it (plu-  
perfect tense).

Béimid tar éir an obair We shall just have done  
(or na hoibre) a déanam, the work (fut. perf.  
tense).

### EXERCISE XLIII.

Cé hé rin taob amuis de'n doimhne? I'm mure,  
Concubair Ó Domhnaill, atá ann. Leis irteac mé.  
Fan ort agus forglócaí an doimhne. Tar irteac,  
a Concubair, buail fút agus déan do ríghbáth. I'm  
deirneannac atáir as gabáil an bóthair. Cá gcloíleáir  
anoct? Cloíleáir ann m'áir mair leat é agus  
mar a mbéar as cup ar daoib (see idioms). Dar  
fíad! a mhic ó, ní b'éir as cup ar d'áin ar cor ar  
bith. Ar m'anam go bfuil céad míle fáilte romat.  
I'm fada na b'facaíar tú (see idioms). An bfuil an  
fearcáin bunáite tar? Tá. Ní'l ann ac b'fádaí  
anoir. I'm coramail go mbéir ré as cup fada amac  
ann. Dar (or 'ar) n'óig, "i'm fearr ríoch 'n'á ríoch-  
báirteac." An bfuil an ríoch curta asat go fóill?  
Táim tar éir a curta. Ní fada ac tar éir na  
b'facaí (b'facaí or b'facaí) do cup nuair táinig ré  
i n-a báirte. Níor táinig liom a gcup níor túirge.  
Bíor l'éir taom éinnir a cup díom. Bíor féin go  
las agus éir na ríoch oibre orm. Tá fíadéir orm go  
loicfí an ríoch fan taalam. I'm oic an bail ar an tír  
é\* má loiceann na facaí. I'm ríoch é do ríoch, a mhic

\* The pronoun in this sentence is masculine, as it refers not to the feminine noun, bail, but to the failure of the potatoes.

ó. Táim d'éir mo cúro eallaisí raíthair a díol leir an mbrothaire ar céad punt. An gceannócair eallac i mbárac? Ceannócaó. Ní móir dom ba ašur caoiris ašur uain a ceannaó le cup ar an bfeilm. Tear-tuigeann gearrán ašur bromaó uaim mar an gceána. Tá reannaó mo lárac i n-éir báir d'pááil. Ir deimín liom šur pñeácta leir an bñeáct do bí ré. Fuair ré báir an treaótmáin reo cúair tairáinn nuair do bí ré aš cup pñeácta šo trom. Ní móir dúinn dul (or dúl) a coólaó anoir, a Concubair. D'éirigeamar šo luac ar maidin. Tá šo maic, (a) Airt. Fanfaó-ra coir na teineáó šo ceann tamail eile. Ir mian liom mé réin a šoráó. An scoigleócair-re an teine? Coigleócaó.

## LESSON XLIV.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD OF THE VERB *to be*.

203. The *imperative mood* is used in commanding, e.g.—be silent, let him be silent, &c.

Bim, let me be.

Bímír, let us be.

Bí, be (thou).

Bíóir or bíšir, let you, or ye, be.

Bíóó ré, let him be.

Bíóir, let them be.

(See App. 10.)

ná is the *negative particle* used with the imperative. It does not aspirate consonants but prefixes n to vowels, e.g.—ná bí, do not be; ná bíóó ré, let him not be; ná habair é, don't say it.

204. None of the grammars mention a *first person singular* of the *imperative* but the form we have given is certainly used in the spoken language, e.g.—



Bim fállpa nó ná bím, nac cuma òuit é !	Let me be lazy or let me not be, what business is it of yours !
Ná cloirim focal eile arac,	Let me not hear another word out of you.

This form *must not be used* when "let me be" means "allow me to be." The latter should be translated—*leis òom beic*.

### VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

205. Such phrases as—"when I was coming home," "as he was going to Cork," &c., may be idiomatically translated into Irish by the preposition *as*, the verbal noun, and the subject of the English sentence preceded by the preposition *oo* (*cf.* § 138). This is like the Anglo-Irish—"coming home of me."

Ùitear i bpoll as teacat a baile òom,	I fell into a hole when I was coming home ( <i>lit</i> —at coming home to me).
As oul go Corcaig oo Ciapán connac ré doipe,	As Keeran was going to Cork he saw Eefy.

206. When the action is, or was, *already completed* the phrase is equivalent to the *perfect participle* in English, *e.g.*—"having come home," "having gone to Cork," &c. It is rendered in Irish by the preposition *ar*, the verbal noun, and the word for the agent preceded by the preposition *oo*.

In this idiom *ar* represents the old preposition *iar*, after, which caused *eclipsis*. In the spoken language of the present day *ar* (when=*iar*) *eclipses* in M. but *aspirates* in C. and U. In M. it prefixes *n* to vowels.



*idioms*) *ṛá náo ir ṡur óubhar* (or *ṡo noubar*) *é rin leat.*" "*Ná bac leir, a mhic,*" *arra mife,* "*ná labair rmiṡ ná rmaṡ eile.* *Ṭar an leabar!* *ní fuil don éabair beir ḡ cur i n-ḡaib ḡ céile* (*see idioms*) *ḡct déan ruo orm* (*see idioms*) *ḡur 'ná leṡ ro lear ar cáirde'*" (*see idioms*).

## LESSON LXV.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD (*continued*).

207. The inflexional endings of the *imperative* in other verbs, besides the verb *to be*, when the final vowel of the stem is *broad* are :—

-aim (*see* § 204).      -amaoir (or -amuir).

None.      -aib or -aibib.

-aib (*see* App. II).      -aibib (or -aibib).

When the final vowel of the stem is *slender*, the endings are :

-im (*see* § 204).      -imib (or -eamuir).

None.      -ib (or -ibib).

-eab.      -eabib.

### FIRST CONJUGATION.

*ṡor*, marry.

*ṡoraim*, let me marry      *ṡoramaoir* (or *ṡoramuir*),  
(*see* § 204).      let us marry.

*ṡor*, marry (thou).      *ṡoraib* or *ṡoraibib*, let  
you, or ye, marry

*ṡoraib ré*, let him marry.      *ṡoraibib* (or *ṡoraibib*),  
let them marry.

*Cuir*, put, send, &c.

*Cuirim*.      *Cuirimib* (or *cuireamuir*).

*Cuir*.      *Cuirib* or *cuireibib*.

*Cuireaib ré*.      *Cuireibib*.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

In verbs of the second conjugation ending with -*ig* the inflexions of the *first and third persons plural* are shortened respectively to -*mí* (or -*mí*) and -*óir*.

*beannuig*, bless.

<i>beannuigim</i> .	<i>beannuigmí</i> (or <i>beannuigmí</i> ).
<i>beannuig</i> .	<i>beannuigíó</i> or <i>beannuigíó</i> .
<i>beannuigeað ré</i> .	<i>beannuigóir</i> .

The *syncopated* verbs of the second conjugation (see §§ 58, 161 and 200) have the same inflexions as the verbs of the first conjugation.

*forḡail*, open.

<i>forḡaim</i> .	<i>forḡamaoí</i> (or <i>forḡamuí</i> ).
<i>forḡail</i> .	<i>forḡaíó</i> or <i>forḡaigíó</i> .
<i>forḡaíó ré</i> .	<i>forḡaíóir</i> (or <i>forḡaíóaoí</i> ).

*coigil*, spare, rake (fire), &c.

<i>coigim</i> .	<i>coigimí</i> (or <i>coigleamuí</i> ).
<i>coigil</i> .	<i>coigíó</i> or <i>coigligíó</i> .
<i>coigleað ré</i> .	<i>coigíóir</i> .

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

208. With [the exception of *tar*, come, the irregular verbs form all the persons of the imperative regularly from the stem, i.e.—the second person singular.

The first and third persons singular and all the persons of the plural imperative of the verb *come* are formed from *tig* or *taḡ*—*tigim*, *tar*, *tigeað ré*, *tigimí* (or *tigleamuí*), *tigíó*, *tigíóir* ; or *taḡaim*, *tar*, *taḡað ré*, *taḡamaoí* (or *taḡamuí*), *taḡaíó*, *taḡaíóir* (or *taḡaíóaoí*). *Tarrfaíó* is also used in the second person plural.

Tabair is *syncopated* to tabrað ré, &c. It also forms the imperative from tug, —tugað ré, &c.

Abair is *syncopated* to abrað ré, &c.

## EXERCISE XLV.

Bhoruigiú (or bhoruigiú) oiaib, a buacailí. Iy micró túinn imteact. Bimír aghluairéact. Panair oiaib go fóill. Ná bíod an oiread deitnir oiaib. "Moilleann Dia an deirín." Téigimír go dtí 'n reomra aip. Buailíó rúib ar na róltaib. Buidí (or bígí) in bup ruidé go ceann tamall eile. Deargamaoir ár bpíopaí aghur déanamaoir ár rghírte. Tá paicéoir oiainn go bfuilmíro aghur ar duit aghur é com deireannaic pan oirde, a táirg. Ara, buidí in bup doirt, a cáirde mo éiríde. Níl ríob aghur ar dom ar cor ar bit. Ar éalabair don tuairis 1 tairíob mic m'ingine atá pan scoláirde 1 gCorcaig? Níor éalamar. An bfuil cuimne aghat air? Ba mhinic annreo é. Iy maic iy cuimín liom é. Tá ré tar éir buair mhór o'fáigáil pan scoláirde. Rug ré an éraob leir. Dar ríad! a táirg, tá bídó an traogáil láime oim é rin a éluirteal. Fao raogáil éuige (*see idioms*). Tá aige anoir (*see idioms*). Tigeat ré aníor anoir go baile áta Cliaic aghur téigeat ré irteac pan Oll-ríol. Cainteac ré tamall innti. Buidí leir annrin (*see idioms*). Iy é a buac é (*see idioms*). Iy leat do duine ar bit rgaatáin do cáiteat pan Oll-ríol. Tá ríugáil air Corcaig o'fáigáil. Tá ré 1 n-a comnairde 1 n-éimféact le rean-áiríat leir. Fogluimíoir an gaeilg. Táir 'gá fogluim éana. Iy iongantac de'n traogáil (*see idioms*) an mear atá aca ar an teangair (or teangain) anoir. Aghur a baile dób (or dóbta)



φαναισῖρ ταμὰλ ἰ ὕγιαρραιθε. Cuiρσῖρ ρῦτα (or  
ρῦβτα) ἀνρρῖν αἰρ λαβρραισῖρ ὕαεῖλς. ὅρρττῖρ  
να ὁαῖνε ἔυν να τεανῖαῖ (or τεανῖαν) α ἔρρ ἔυν  
εἰνν. ἰρ ὁῖα ὅο ἡῖεανρῖο ἔ ρῖν. Τῖμ εἰννε  
ὁεαρῖτα ὅο λαβρῖοῖαῖ (or λαβρῖοῖο) νεαρτ ὕαεῖλς.

## LESSON XLVI.

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE VERB *to be*.

208. We have seen that while  $\tau\acute{\alpha}$  refers to *actually* present time,  $\beta\iota\omicron\omicron\omicron$  expresses the idea of a *habitual* or *consuetudinal* present,—“does be,” is usually, is in the habit of being, is wont to be (see § 41).

In the same way, while *vi* expresses *past time referring to some particular period*, we have another form *bio*, called the *imperfect* or *habitual past*, which is equivalent to,—used to be, was usually, was in the habit of being, was wont to be.

The imperfect is often preceded by *vo* which causes *aspiration* of the initial letter. Even when *vo* is omitted the aspiration caused by it remains.

Do binn.

Do bímír.

Do bíteá.

Do b'ioṯ rīb.

Do bíorò ré.

Do bíoir.

(See App. 12.)

Negative, ní binn, &c.

Interrogative, an mbínn ? &c.

Neg. interrogative, *ná c mbínn ?* &c.

N.B.—The particles used with the imperfect are *never* combined with  $\eta\omicron$ . The simple forms  $\alpha\eta$ ,  $\eta\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\xi\omicron$ , &c., are used.

VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

209. The English *present participle passive* when it denotes a *continued or habitual state* is often translated by the verbal noun preceded by *ar*. The verbal noun in this construction is *not aspirated or eclipsed*.

<p>           Tá <i>ḡaeóitḡ ar labairt</i>  <i>rór,</i>            Tá <i>mo éóta ar crocáó ar</i>  <i>an mballa,</i>            Tá <i>na cointle ar lapaó,</i>            Tá <i>an leabhar ar fáḡáil</i>  <i>ran riopa ro,</i>            Tá <i>an rḡeal ar lean-</i>  <i>amaint ran bpáiréar,</i> </p>	<p>           Irish is spoken still.             My coat is hanging            (hung) on the wall.            The candles are lighted.            The book is obtained (to            be got) in this shop.            The story is continued in            the paper.         </p>
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210. The verb *cait* is frequently used to express the idea of compulsion. *Must* is often rendered by its future tense—*caitfí*.

<p> <i>Caitfead litir ar ḡríobáó,</i>  <i>Ḳaitfé b́earla ó'foḡluim,</i>  <i>Ḳaitimír uirḡe ó'ól,</i>  <i>Ḳaitfíóir ḡaeóitḡ a</i>  <i>labairt,</i> </p>	<p>           I must write a letter.            He had to learn English.            We used to have to drink            water.            They would have to speak            Irish.         </p>
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## EXERCISE XLVI.

*Síodé cḡḡainn (or cḡḡainn) Donncaó óḡ Ó Domnaill*  
*aḡur é aḡ ḡol. ḡab i leit, a Donncaó. Cḡeao fá*  
*(see idioms) a b́fuilir aḡ ḡol, a cḡirle mo cḡoirde?*  
*Cé b́i leat? (see idioms). Buacail do buail umam*  
*ar an mbócar aḡur leaḡ ré mé. An b́fuil aite*  
*aḡat air? Tá. Cérb ar é? Ir ar Connrae mḡuig*  
*Eó é (or óó). Cé ó'ar oíob é? (see idioms). Ir de*

múinntir Raḡallaiḡ é (*see idioms*). Cḡeado duḡairt ré leat? Cuir ré 'mo (or im') leit go mbínn aḡ goir uḡall ar ḡarrḡda a aḡar. Cḡuḡ an buaḡaill a éiteaḡ. Ní mipe ba cionntaḡ leir. Tá buaḡailli eile 'n-a ḡcomnaiḡe i nḡar do cḡis a aḡar. Ir iad-ran do bíḡḡ aḡ goir na n-uḡall aḡur na rḡionán (or rḡionḡs). Bḡoir aḡ rḡrapadoḡieaḡt ḡar an mballa. Cá bḡior duit? (*see idioms*). Ir aḡlaiḡ do bíḡḡ aḡur aḡ mo ḡearbḡrḡḡair oḡḡa aḡur do bḡimḡ i bḡalaḡ ar cḡl an tḡean-cáirleáin aḡá le hair na haḡna (haḡann or haḡne) i n-aice an ḡarrḡda. An mbíḡḡ rḡb aḡ raiḡe oḡḡa aḡur iad aḡ dḡl irḡeaḡ? Bḡimḡ. An mbíḡeaḡ aḡ cainnt go minic le rḡar an ḡarrḡda? Bḡinn. Ar innḡir dḡ cé hiaḡ na buaḡailli ba cionntaḡ leir na torḡái a ḡoir? Nḡor máit liom a innḡeaḡt dḡ. Maire, tá raiḡcḡir m'anama oḡm go mbéir na buaḡailli úḡ aḡ dḡl cun donaḡḡa ar rḡḡ amaḡ annḡeo. "Ní luḡa rḡiḡḡe 'ná máḡair an uile" (*see idioms*). Ar cḡaiceann do cḡuar ná bíḡḡ don baínt aḡat leḡ (or leḡḡḡa) rḡarḡa (*see idioms*). Dḡar an leaḡar! ní béir. Dḡeáman baḡḡal oḡm. Caiḡ-rḡeado baínt ar anoir (*see idioms*). Dḡ'ráḡar ḡeaḡa an máḡairḡ ar rḡḡḡailt (or oḡḡailt, M.) aḡur dḡeáman rḡior aḡam naḡ bḡuil na caoirḡis aḡ dḡl ar rḡán.

## LESSON XLVII.

### IMPERFECT TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS.

211. The inflexions of the imperfect tense of the other regular and irregular verbs are:—

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| -ainn or -inn                     | -amaoir (or -amuir), -imḡir<br>(oreamuir). |
| -tá (or ḡá), -ḡeaḡ (or ḡeaḡ).     | Ending obsolete.                           |
| -aḡ, -eaḡ ( <i>see App. 12</i> ). | -aḡoir, (or -aḡaḡoir), rḡoir.              |

Obs.—The former inflexions are used when the final vowel of stem is *broad*; the latter when it is *slender*.

In the *second person singular* the  $\tau$  of the inflexion is *aspirated* when the stem ends with  $b, c, s, m, p, t, v, n$ , and with  $g$  in verbs of the second conjugation. With monosyllabic stems ending in  $g$ , the  $\tau$  is *not* aspirated. In all other cases than those mentioned it is *unaspirated*.

*E.g.*—Do r $\acute{g}$ uab $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{g}$ lac $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ us $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ rom $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ ap $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ uir $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do r $\acute{g}$ riob $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do r $\acute{n}$ iom $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ ; but do  $\acute{d}$ uir $\acute{o}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{g}$ raip $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do m $\acute{o}$ l $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{u}$ in $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ ap $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ ro $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{e}$ ai $\acute{t}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do r $\acute{u}$ i $\acute{o}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ , do  $\acute{b}$ ri $\acute{u}$ i $\acute{g}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  $\acute{a}$ ,  $\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ al $\acute{e}$  $\acute{e}$  (*cf.* § 123).

## 212. FIRST CONJUGATION.

r $\acute{o}$ r, marry.

Do r $\acute{o}$ rainn.	Do r $\acute{o}$ ramaoir (or r $\acute{o}$ ramuir).
Do r $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{e}$ $\acute{a}$ .	Do r $\acute{o}$ ra $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{i}$ $\acute{b}$ .
Do r $\acute{o}$ ra $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{e}$ .	Do r $\acute{o}$ ra $\acute{o}$ ir (or r $\acute{o}$ ra $\acute{o}$ aoir).

Cuir, put, send.

Do $\acute{e}$ uirinn.	Do $\acute{e}$ uirmir (or $\acute{e}$ uireamuir).
Do $\acute{e}$ uir $\acute{e}$ $\acute{e}$ $\acute{a}$ .	Do $\acute{e}$ uirea $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{i}$ $\acute{b}$ .
Do $\acute{e}$ uirea $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{e}$ .	Do $\acute{e}$ uir $\acute{o}$ ir.

## 213. SECOND CONJUGATION.

$\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ , bless.

Do $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ inn.	Do $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ mír.
Do $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ $\acute{e}$ $\acute{e}$ $\acute{a}$ .	Do $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ ea $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{i}$ $\acute{b}$ .
Do $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ ea $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{e}$ .	Do $\acute{b}$ eannui $\acute{g}$ $\acute{o}$ ir.

f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ al, open.

$\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ lainn	$\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ lamaoir.
$\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ al $\acute{e}$ $\acute{e}$ $\acute{a}$ .	$\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ la $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{i}$ $\acute{b}$ .
$\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ la $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{e}$ .	$\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ la $\acute{o}$ ir ( $\acute{o}$ 'f $\acute{o}$ r $\acute{g}$ la $\acute{o}$ aoir).

## EXERCISE XLVII.

An mbíod riú go minic ag tiú (or teac) Dónncaí  
 Dáimí? Bíomair ann an tseachtain  
 seo éadaí tairinn. An gcuiread Dónncaí agur a  
 éalann móran eann ubail pan ngarrda? Cuiríod a  
 lán eann gac bliadain ac ní fáraíod. Nac gcuiríod  
 don rgeac rpiónáin ann? Ní cuiríod. Ní fárad  
 rpiónáin go maic pan ngarrda. D'fárad rgeaca  
 geala pan bpal le hair balla an garrda. Do loicead  
 an riol do cuiríod. Do b'ole an bail opca an riol  
 a beic ag loicead mar pin. Caillíod lea mór  
 aigíod mar geall aig. An mbíca ag cainnt le  
 Dónncaí i n-a éadib? Binn. Ní bíod (a) fíor aige  
 beirce beo 'ná baice goide an fáca a mbíod ré ag  
 loicead. Tá ré eir éir calaí an maíca a tseadaí  
 leir an gceada. Tá ré ar tí learuíad a eir ar an  
 gceadaí. Ní mór ói é (*see idioms*). Tá ré ar éob  
 toiríad (toiríad or toiríad) ar an obair. Bí  
 ré ag bpaí ar an calaí a fíuríad inó. Ac bí  
 beara na cléice bpaice. B'éigín do an élaí a  
 éadaí leir go oí ceapda an gabaí (or gaba) ac  
 ní paí an gaba pan gceapdaí. D'fág ré bíod ar  
 eioad ar balla na ceapdaí. Éadaí ré i gcoinne  
 an beara (or bí) tpaíóna (um tpaíóna, M.).  
 Tá gáíne agur paí naí íad (*see idioms*) go leor pa  
 mbaile seo. "Ní lía ímeaí pa bpaí 'ná íad."  
 Saíod maíce ír ead íad. Bí ag baint báir o'á éile  
 le feadaí gcuíod oibí. 'Sé mo bpaíail go mbíod  
 Mupcaí Ó Concuíod ar an ngabainn (or ngaba) do  
 b'feair (*see idioms*) ar an mbaile. Ba dea (or dea)  
 uad (*see idioms*) caoi do eir ar éadaí nó ar cléic.  
 Bíod ré ag dul i bpaí gac lá. Ní élead ré  
 aiaí ar íeímeaí nuair do bíod euaíod aig.  
 Paíod gáí! mar tá ré ag tpaí an íeí anoir  
 (*see idioms*).



## LESSON XLVIII.

CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB *to be*.

214. The *conditional* in Irish is equivalent to the English conditional and is translated by—would or should be, would or should marry, &c.

It is preceded by the particle *ro*. The latter is often omitted but the *aspiration* caused by it remains.

The following is the conditional of the verb *to be* (*beir*) :—

*Do* béinn.

*Do* béimír.

*Do* béíteá.

*Do* béadó ríó.

*Do* béadó ré (*see* App. 13).

*Do* béiróir.

Negative, ní béinn, &c.

Interrogative, an mbéinn? &c.

Neg. interrogative, naé mbéinn? &c.

As in the case of the imperfect (*see* § 208) the particles used with the conditional are *never* combined with *ro*. The simple particles, *an*, *ní*, *so*, &c., are always used.

We have already seen (§ 134) that *bad* (*ba* or *buo*) is the conditional of *ir*.

USE OF *má* AND *óá*.

215. We have in Irish two words, *má* and *óá*, for the English word *if*.

*má* is used when the supposition stated is *assumed to be a fact*. It is generally used with the *present, past and future tenses*. It always takes the *absolute form* of the verb and causes *aspiration* except with *rá*, *beir* and *ba*.

MÁ TÁ AIRGEAD AIGE, IR DONA FAOI É, Rinne pé amlaíó, aóó má rinne féin, níor éirigh pé leir,	If he has money, he is bad about it. He did so, but even if he did ( <i>lit.</i> —if he did itself), it did not succeed with him.
MÁ BA FLAÍÓ FÉIN É, NÍ FAIÓ RÉ FAIÓBIR, MÁ BA PUÓ É NAÓ FAIÓ MÓRÁN AIRGÍÓ AS TAOÓ, níor beas leir é,	Even if he was a prince, he was not rich. If it was the case that Thady had not much money, he was satisfied with it.
MÁ BÍ AN LÁ FLIUC, NÍ FAIÓ RÉ FUAR,	If the day was wet, it was not cold.

In these examples it is *assumed to be true* respectively—that he has money ; that he did so ; that he was a prince ; that it was the case that Thady had not much money ; and that the day was wet.

## EXERCISE XLVIII.

An bfuil aon bárr nuairéacó' asat (*see idioms*), a  
Seagáin? Maire, deamán cuir aóóir' (*see idioms*).  
An bfuairir fairnéir fá Séamur Ó Domnáil le  
deirneannar? Do buail tuine o'á comurannair,  
féirólim Mac Matgáimna, umam inóé as oú go oú  
an móin-féar dom. Do cuiréar fairnéir fá Séamur  
air (or leir). BÍ féirólim as cur do éairirge liom  
(or oim). Dubairt ré go bfuil an ingean ir rine as  
Séamur i gcruó a pórtá anoir. Ir an-deacair an  
máóair a fáram. Tá pí as fáil le fear fairóbir o'fáóáil  
o'á hingin. Ní beaó pí fártá le cliamain gan airgead.  
Maire, ní beiró oac na píog fuao le fáóáil (*see idioms*)  
as an gcailín féin. Ir píor óuit rin aóó má'r puó é  
naó bfuil aon rppé aici, tá ciall aici. Má tá pí  
boóó féin, tá pí epíona. Fáóáim le huóacó naó bfuil

caitlín ír (or níor) veire le págáil ra gconntaí. Ír  
dear uaithe Gaedilg a labhairt. Ní bréag 'ná  
áirbheíl aót lom-clár na píunne é rin. Ír iongantac  
de'n traoḡal an dúil atá aici ra teangair. Táinig feil-  
méara ós bliathain go taca ro le n-a mairiáir ar a  
haḡair. Dar le féirílim táir inoán o'á céile ag Dia  
Tá báir mór aca le céile. Cao cuige nac nḡearna-  
dar an cleamnar? Dubairt féirílim liom, dar leir,  
ḡur' i an máḡair ba éionntac leir. Cus pí eiteac  
o'n fear ós fá ráir ír nac raib ré rátaí raibíir.

## LESSON XLIX.

USE OF MÁ AND DÁ (*continued*).

216. DÁ is used when the supposition stated is *assumed to be doubtful or not to be true*. It is only used with the *imperfect and conditional* (Cf. § 215).

It always takes the *dependent form* of the verb and causes *eclipsis*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Dá mbéar aige, aige,<br>níor maic faoi é,                             | If he had (would have)<br>money, he would not<br>be good about it.                                       |
| Ní déanfaí ré amlaí,<br>aót dá nḡearfaí féin,<br>ní éiríodáí ré leir, | He would not do so, but<br>even if he would, it<br>would not succeed with<br>him.                        |
| Dá mbaí flait é, béar ré<br>raibíir,                                  | If he were a prince, he<br>would be rich.  |
| Dá mbaí ruí é nac mbéar<br>móran aigí ag Taḡ,<br>ní béar ré rára,     | If it were the case that<br>Thady had (would<br>have) not much money,<br>he would not be satis-<br>fied. |
| Dá mbéar an lá fluí, ní<br>béinn amuig,                               | If the day were (would<br>be) wet, I would not be<br>out.  |

In these examples it is *assumed not to be true* or *to be doubtful*—that he has money ; that he would do so ; that he was a prince ; that it was the case that Thady had not much money ; and that the day was wet.

217. The English phrases *only for*, *if it were not for*, are translated in Irish by *marpa* (munna) *mbéad*, if it would not be. This phrase is contracted to *marpa'ò* (prond. *marac* and *meireac*) in S. C.

The corresponding expression in N. C. is *aéar mar'* *beas* or *aéar a beas* ; in U. *aéar ab é*.

*Marpa mbéad an doctúir,* Only for (or—if it were  
*do béinn marb,* not for) the doctor, I  
 would be dead.

When, in an English sentence beginning with *if not*, we can substitute *unless*, *only for*, or *if it were not that*, we must translate it by *marpa mbéad go*. Otherwise *marpa* alone should be used.

*Marpa mbéad go n'oeap-* If he did not do (unless,  
*naid ré an obair rin, ní* only for, or if it were  
*béad ré com' rairbh,* not that he did) that  
 work, he would not be  
 so rich.

*Marpa n'oeapnaid ré an* If he did not do that  
*obair rin, rinne ré* work, he did other  
*obair nac í,* work.

In the first sentence it is understood that he *did* the work ; in the second that he *did not* do it. The English construction is ambiguous.

## EXERCISE XLIX.

(Ar leanaimint).

*Ói leirg ar an ádair eiteac a tabairt do aéar éir  
 a bean d'ialac air a déanam. Baó mair le n-a hacair,  
 níó nac iongnad, dá mbéad a ingean póirta. Ir  
 dóig leir gurab' é (or go mbad é) a leir é. Béad an*

cleamhnar déanta anoir mara mbéad an mátaí. Tá  
 tóg-éangas aici. Mar a deir an sean-focal—  
 “Níl níl níor géire ‘nā teangas mná.” Tá dúil  
 nime san airgead aici. Dá mbad iud é go mbéad  
 tuillead airgid as muinntir an fíor óis béad sí lán-  
 trárta an cleamhnar a déanamh. “Fanaíodh go ceann  
 cúpla bliadain eile,” ar ríre, “b’féidir go mbéad ré  
 níor raióbhe asur go mbéimírrárta leir. B’éirírráta  
 luad le pórad an uair rin.” “Nā bacamaoid leir  
 an airgead,” aipra Séamur. “Maire, ‘ir fearr é ‘nā  
 a earbaid,” ar ríre, “Caitfimid cliaimain raióbhir  
 o’fághail. Ir maic atá (a) fíor asat go bfuil earbaid  
 airgid orainn. Mara mbéad go bfuairiamar beagán  
 airgid ó’n Oileán Ūr, ir coraimhail nac mbéiteá i n-ann  
 an cíor o’íoc.” Níor fan fop ‘nā fap as Séamur  
 l’éir rin. Mara mbéad sur dubairt (or go  
 noubairt) an mátaí rin ir oóca go mbéitir o’á  
 bpórad (see § 125) fá’n am ro. Ir móir an trias  
 san iad a beic póirta. B’í fíor as Séamur nac raiób  
 cabair ar bit beic léití (see *idioms*). B’í triasall air  
 cur i n-a haíad. Maire, ir airtead liom rin (see  
*idioms*). An amhaid a b’í raitcior air roimpr? Ir  
 oóca sur ab ead. Maire, le uóact mo beactad (see  
*idioms*), ir móir an díol triasige é. Déamhan rmit  
 b’réige asat.

## LESSON L.

### CONDITIONAL OF REGULAR VERBS.

218. The inflexions of the conditional are the same  
 as those of the imperfect with *r* prefixed.

#### FIRST CONJUGATION.

-rainn or -rinn.	-ramaoir or -rimir.
-rá or -peá.	-rad or -pead rib.
-rad or -pead.	-raioir (-radaoir) or -rioir.



The first given forms are used when the final vowel of the stem is *broad*; the latter when *slender*.

Ṗór, marry.

Do Ṗórrainn.	Do Ṗórramaoip.
Do Ṗórrá.	Do Ṗórrað rib.
Do Ṗórrað ré (see App. 14).	Do Ṗórraoip.

Cuir, put, send.

Do cuirinn.	Do cuirimip.
Do cuirfeá.	Do cuirfeað rib.
Do cuirfeað ré.	Do cuirioip.

## 219. SECOND CONJUGATION.

The inflexions of the second conjugation are :—

-ócainn or -eócainn.	-ócamaoip or -eócamaoip.
-óctá or -eóctá.	-ócað or -eócað rib.
-ócað or -eócað.	-ócaoip (-ócaaoip) or -eócaoip (-eócaaoip).

These inflexions take the place of -uig or -ig. Those which are placed first are used where the *stem*, from which -uig or -ig has been removed, ends in a *broad* vowel; those placed second are used when it ends with a *slender* vowel.

Beannuig, bless.

Do beannócainn.	Do beannócamaoip.
Do beannóctá.	Do beannócað rib.
Do beannócað ré (see App. 14).	Do beannócaoip.

Similarly coinuig forms the conditional—do coinneócainn, do coinneóctá, &c.

In the *syncopated* verbs the same changes occur as in the future (*see* § 200), *e.g.*—*o'fhorglócaínn, do coigleócaínn, &c.*

### EXERCISE L.

Nac mór an triaḡ san Cian Mac Donncaḡa do beit (*see* § 135) aḡ foḡluim na ḡaeḡilḡe fḡr! Iḡ mḡr, a mairḡe. Iabḡrann a ḡearḡbḡrḡtair rḡait (or toḡa) ḡaeḡilḡe. Do Iabḡrḡcaḡ Cian mar an ḡcḡaḡna i mara mbḡaḡ ḡur rḡaḡin é Iḡ fearaḡ mé rin. Buailear irḡeaḡ i oḡiḡ mo ḡeirḡbḡrḡe an Iá fá ḡeirḡaḡ aḡur cḡ do buailḡeaḡ umam aḡt Cian aḡur an ḡeirḡbḡrḡr ir rine aḡe. O'fḡarḡuḡḡear oḡoḡ (or oḡoḡḡa) an mbḡroḡr aḡ dul ḡo oḡí buḡḡean na ḡaeḡilḡe i mbliḡḡna. O'fḡeaḡair Cian nac bḡeaḡ-farḡoḡr (or ná fḡaḡfarḡoḡr) a ḡḡanam mar nac mbḡaḡ (or ná bḡaḡ) a rḡit ama aca. "Ni foḡluim-eḡcaḡaḡoḡr ḡo ḡeḡ i," ar rḡirḡan. Ba leḡr ḡom nac rḡaḡḡ aon cḡbḡir ḡom beit leḡr (*see idioms*). ḡar éir tamail Iḡs buail rḡnaḡrḡ Connarḡa na ḡaeḡilḡe irḡeaḡ. Duḡairḡ rḡ ḡo mbḡaḡ plḡarḡca an oḡḡcḡ rin aḡ cumann éḡin eile. Cuir rḡ i n-umail ḡúinn ḡo mbḡaḡ ḡamḡraí ḡailḡa aca rḡḡ. Nioḡr leḡ ḡan air ḡur cḡalairḡ rḡ é aḡt ḡuḡar fá ḡeara ḡur cḡir rḡ cluar air rḡin (*see idioms*). Nioḡr ḡearḡuḡ uairḡ aḡt ḡaḡḡ an fḡocail (*see idioms*). Nioḡr' fḡaḡ ḡur ḡḡeaḡ rḡ 'n-a fḡearam ḡo ḡobann. "Cairḡrimḡḡ beit aḡ imḡeaḡt linn," ar rḡirḡan, "'An cḡairḡ ir fearḡ, cḡairḡ ḡearḡ aḡur ḡan i ḡo ḡḡanam aḡt ḡo hannam.'" Baineaḡar ar 'rḡna fḡarḡai(b) (*see idioms*). Bḡ (a) fḡor aḡam ḡo rḡḡ-mairḡ cḡḡ é an fḡaḡar a bḡ rḡḡa (or rḡḡḡa) aḡur nac mbairḡrḡoḡr méar o'a rḡḡin (*see idioms*) nó ḡo mbuailḡrḡoḡr irḡeaḡ i oḡiḡ (or oḡeaḡ) an triamḡa. Cḡalar ar mairḡin Iá ar n-a bḡraḡ ḡo rḡbḡar aḡ ḡamḡḡaḡ ar fḡaḡ na hoḡḡcḡ. Dar rḡiaḡ! bḡ á noḡḡain am(a) aca le n-a aḡairḡ rin.

**LESSON LI.****FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL OF IRREGULAR VERBS.**

220. *Déan* and *cluin* (or *cloir*) form the future and conditional regularly from their stems, and have the absolute and dependent forms the same.

*Déan*, do, make.

Absolute and Dependent.

**FUTURE.**—*Déanfao*, *déanfair*, *déanfaid ré*, *déanfaimid*, *déanfaid sib*, *déanfaid*.

**CONDITIONAL.**—*Do déanfaim*, *do déanfá*, *do déanfaid ré*, *do déanfaimid*, *do déanfaid sib*, *do déanfaidí*.

221. *Cluin* or *Cloir*, hear.

**FUTURE.**—*Cluinfeao* or *cloirfeao*, &c.

**CONDITIONAL.**—*Do cluinfinn* or *do cloirfinn*, &c.

222. *Feic*, see.

*Feic*, see, makes its future and conditional from the absolute and dependent forms of the present tense (*see* § 99).

Absolute.

Dependent.

**FUTURE :—**

*Éireao* (or *'tíreao*, U.), *feiceao*, *feicfir*, *feicfid*  
&c. *ré*, &c.

**CONDITIONAL :—**

*Éirinn* (or *'tírin*, U.), *feicfinn*, *feicfeá*, *feicfead ré*, &c.

**VERBAL NOUN** (*continued*).

223. In such sentences as—"What are you saying?" "What is he giving?" "The work which he was doing," the words *what* and *which*, which are the

*objects* of the English verbs, come *before* the verb *to be*. Such sentences may be translated into Irish in two ways.

(a) We may translate *saying, giving, doing, &c.*, by the verbal noun preceded by *Δ* (=the preposition *do*). *Δ* *aspirates* the initial of the verbal noun.

Ḵοιρέ τά tú Δ μᾶθ ?	What are you saying ?
Ḵέαρτ τά ré Δ ḱαḱαιρτ ?	What is he giving ?
Δη obair do bí ré Δ ḱéanam.	The work (which) he was doing.

Obs.—The error is often made of writing Δ μᾶθ, Δ ḱαḱαιρτ, &c., in such sentences as these, under the mistaken idea that they are equivalent to the English present participle.

(b) We may also translate *saying, &c.*, by the preposition *do*, a possessive adjective (his, her or their) agreeing with the *object*, and the verbal noun ; the *agent* being indicated by Δḱ.

Ḵοιρέ τά ḱ'á μᾶθ Δḱατ ?	What are you saying ( <i>lit.</i> —what is to it's saying at you) ?
Ḵαḱ τά ḱ'á ḱαḱαιρτ Δḱε ?	What is he giving ?
Δη obair do bí ḱ'á ḱéanam Δḱε.	The work (which) he was doing.

### EXERCISE LI.

Ḵοιρέ τά Ruairḱí Ó Uíoin Δ ḱéanam fá lḱair ?  
Ní'l fíor ḱam fá ḱalam na hÉireann. Δη bpeic-  
fir ḱo ḱοιρτ é ? Ní fíeifead, ḱcḱ éifead Δ ḱlamain  
i mbárac. Ḵírin é féin maia mbéad ḱur éirḱ  
timpirt ḱ'á inḱin. Bí coinne ḱam leir ḱcḱ ní fέad-  
faiḱ ré ḱeacḱ (or ḱeacḱ) im' aircír mar ḱeall ar í  
beir bpeoite. Ní ḱluinḱmír (or ḱloirḱmír) don  
tuairḱs fá ḱtaob ḱe'n timpirt maia mbéad  
ḱeirḱfíur an ḱailín do buail um mo mnaoi ar an  
ḱrḱáio. Ḵαḱ do bí ḱ'á μᾶθ airi ? Do réir mar

toubairt. ní bí rúil ag na dochtúirib go n-éanfaíúir  
 leigear ar a deirbhíúir i muict ip (=agur) go mbéat  
 rí i n-ann riubal aríur. Tá rúil le Dia agam go  
 n-éanfaíú. Ip móir an truaig san í beit ag an bféir.  
 Naé dear uaithe (*see idioms*) Gaedilg a labairt ! Ip  
 dear, a mairge. Do cuirfead ré blát na hóige ar  
 sean-duine críon caite do beit ag éirteact léiti.  
 Ar n-a cloipteáil dom an céad uair do bíor com  
 cinnte ip (=agur) do bí mo lám dear ar mo colainn  
 go raib Gaedilg aici ó'n gclabán. Ip iongantac  
 de'n traojal an t-eolar atá aici uiréti. "An puo ip  
 goipe do'n éiríde, ip é ip goipe do'n béal." Ip  
 doibinn oi Gaedilg com blarta do beit aici. Tá an-  
 tóir aici ar an teangair. O'oirpigeat rí ar a lán-  
 oíceall agur do baineat rí cainnt ar na sean-  
 Gaedilgeoirib i gcrut ip (=agur) go bpoigluimeoat  
 rí an teanga a labairt.

## LESSON LII.

### FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL OF IRREGULAR VERBS (continued).

#### 224. Tar, come.

##### Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—Tiocfaod, tiocfaip, tiocfaíú ré, tiocfamuiú,  
 tiocfaíú ríú, tiocfaíú.

CONDITIONAL.—Tiocfainn, tiocfá, tiocfaó ré,  
 tiocfamaoip, tiocfaó ríú, tioc-  
 faíúir.

#### 225. Téig or Téirig, go.

##### Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—Raáad, raáaip, &c. (raáat, raáaip, &c.,  
 M.).



CONDITIONAL.—*Raḁainn, raḁtá, &c. (raḁainn, &c., M.).*

OBS.—The *r* is sometimes inserted—*raḁrao, raḁrainn, &c.*

226. *Abair, say.*

Absolute.

Dependent.

FUTURE :—

*Deárrao, deárrair, &c. Abrócao, abrócair, &c.*

CONDITIONAL :—

*Deárrainn, deárrá, &c. Abrócainn, abróctá, &c.*

OBS.—The initial *o* of *deárrainn, &c.*, is not usually aspirated (*cf.* § 93). *Deárrao, deárrainn, &c.*, are sometimes used in the dependent construction.

227. *It, eat.*

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—*Íorao, íorair, íorait ré, &c.*

CONDITIONAL,—*Ó'íorainn, ó'íortá, ó'íorait ré, &c.*

OBS.—*Íorao, íorair, &c.*, and in the conditional, *ó'íorainn, ó'íortá, &c.*, are also spoken.

## EXERCISE LII.

An éualair (or an gcualair) go bfuil bhréanóán Mac Ruairrí tar éir báir o'fáigáil? Níor (or ní) éualar. Is móir an rgeal é. Óior as rúil go dtiocfao ré ar áet is é toil Dé é. Níor (or ní) táinig leir na doctúirib é do leigear. Ní abrócaidir cao é an raḁar fiaḁair a bí air. Ní íorao ré raao. Ní raḁao (or raḁao) na comuranna i n-aice a tige de báir faicéir a beic oiré. Cuaoar-ra go dtí an torar trácnóna inoé. Táinig a bean, doire, rá mo déin. Cuirear a cuairir leite (or uiréi; *see idioms*). "Óra, faraoir gear!" ar ríre, "tá ré i gcrué an traḁair. Níor bfuilair linn cruaoós a cup leir an

raḡart aḡur leir an dochtúir." Ar tceadt (or ceadt) do'n traghart éir ré an ola air. Dubairt an dochtúir go raib ré i ndeireadh na déice. Óra, maire, an duine boct ! ir maic do fadóiríḡ ré an bár. Ní raḡainn a baile nó go mbéad an dé ar. An dtiocfaid lib dul (or dul) go dtí an tórram ? Ir dóca go dtiocfaid. Sílim go raḡamuiro ann áro-tráthóna. An abróctá go mbéid roḡmair mór aige i mbárac ? Déarfainn go mbéid leir mór daoine ann. Bí mear mór aḡ ḡac uile duine, ba éuma boct nó raibidh iad, ar bneandán, aḡur ir deimhin liom go dtiocfaid ar ḡac uile áir de'n connḡae go dtí an troḡmair. Tá an conra (or comra) d'a déanam aḡ an riúneara (or riuinéir). "Ir iomḡa lá 'ra ḡcill orainn."

### LESSON LIII.

#### FUTURE TENSE AND CONDITIONAL OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

228. *Beir*, bear, carry, bring.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—*Béarfad*, *béarfair*, *béarfaid* ré, *béarfamuiro*, *béarfaid* rib, *béarfaid*.

CONDITIONAL.—*Béarfainn*, *béarfá*, *béarfad* ré, *béarfamaoír*, *béarfad* rib, *béarfaidoir*.

229. *Taḡair*, give, bring.

Absolute.

Dependent.

FUTURE :—

*Béarfad*, *béarfair*, &c.

*Tiubḡad*, *tiubḡair*, &c. ;  
or *taḡarfad*, &c.

CONDITIONAL :—

*Béarfainn*, *béarfá*, &c.

*Tiubḡainn*, *tiubḡarḡá*, &c. ;  
or *taḡarfainn*, &c.

Obs.—*béarfao* and the other persons of the future have the initial aspirated.

This is due to the fact that it was formerly preceded by *ro* (*cf.* *beirim*, *gním*, *geibim*, *ám*, *geobao*, §§ 92, 97, 98, 99, 231). *Tiubhaio* is used in the absolute construction in S. C.

230. *ḡab*, take, catch, go, come, &c.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—*ḡabfao*, *ḡabfair*, &c. ; or *geobao*, &c.

CONDITIONAL.—*ḡabfainn*, *ḡabfá*, &c. ; or *geobainn*, &c.

Obs.—*ḡabfao* is *prond.* *ḡufaio* in N. C. and is a common word for *shall or will go*.

231. *fás*, get, find.

Absolute.

Dependent.

FUTURE :—

*ḡeobao*, *ḡeobfao*,  
or *ḡeabao*, &c.

*fuirgeao* (C. & U.), &c. ;  
or *faḡao* (M.), &c.

CONDITIONAL :—

*ḡeobainn*, *ḡeobfainn*,  
or *ḡeabainn*, &c.

*fuirginn* (C. & U.), &c. ;  
or *faḡainn* (M.), &c.

Obs.—The aspiration in the future is caused by the fact that *ro* was formerly prefixed (*see* Obs. § 229).

*ḡeobao* is *prond.* *ḡeobfaio* (*ḡeopfao* with *eo* short as in *oeoc*) in C. Similarly with *ḡeobfainn*, &c.

When the *f* of *fuirgeao*, *fuirginn*, &c., is aspirated after *ní* the following *u* acquires a *w* sound, *e.g.*—*ní fuirgeao* is *prond.* *ní buirgeao* (*cf.* *ní fuair*, § 181).

### EXERCISE LIII.

*Maire, bail ó Dia ort, a Mágnair. Tá cuma na maiteara ort (see idioms). Táim ar mo roḡa-dóig (see idioms), go raib maite agat. Goiré eus ort (see idioms) teacht (or a teacht) amac agur an tpoctaimhir atá ann? Céarḡo ro béarfaio amac mé acht*

airgead a beit de bit oim. Tá céad punt agam ar  
féirílim Ó hAodá agur ar a dearbhrádaí (*see idioms*).  
Do ghealladar dom go dtiubraíodís fiche punt dom  
iníú. "Ní tarb 'nā fút a maíaró ré (*see idioms*), a  
míe ó," arra féirílim. Rinnear comne leir. Táinig  
míe agur mo élaíamain anireo i n-a aircir. Síleas,  
nío nac ionghaó, go bfuiginn (or bfaiginn, M.) an  
t-airgead uairó, áct faraoir! do éir ré oim. Ir  
ole an bail aige oim é. B'féiríor go bfuigtea (or  
bfaictá, M.) uairó é i gceann tamail. Tá faictíor  
mo éroide oim nac bfuigead (or ná faigad, M.).  
Geobainn é dá mbaó duine (or duine, C.) cnearta a  
béad ann. Mara mbéad (*see § 217*) nac ead, béarfaó  
ré dom é. Tá mar a cáir féin aige. Ar tcead (or  
cead) fá n-a déin dúinn (*see § 206*) ir amlaíó do  
bain ré ar i mbáir na bfaigai (*see idioms*). Ir  
dóca go mbéarfamaoir air mara mbéad gur tuitear  
de plimp tar éloic móir. Ar m'anam go dtiubra-  
maoir dualgar an trlírne dó dá bfuigmír speim  
air. Áct "níl éan-éat mar an rean-éat cun tcead  
ar fpanncad" agur béarfamuid dó é uair éigin.







## EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION.

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### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXVIII.

What news, Patrick ? Well, not a word, Mary. Come here, my (a) son. Go down immediately to the baker's shop for (asking for) some white (great) bread. Bring up with you also a pound of fresh honey and a jug of milk. Patrick's James is going ? Has (is) he gone ? Yes. Go after him and tell him to make haste. I am very hungry and thirsty. Is that the young doctor's horse beside the red gate of yon beautiful little field ? No ; it is the big priest's mare. What is the matter with this good, upright woman's child ? The top of his right thumb is broken. Who is that coming up from the railway station after the merchant's servant-girl ? Is it a woman ? No ; I think it is a man. I think it is John's son. Is the blind piper's son a young lad ? No ; he is a man now. I do not like him at all. He has plenty of money, but I do not grudge it to him. The money which I have is enough for *me*. Do you like (think sweet) the music of the small harp ? Yes ; but I prefer the music of our sweet Irish. I like to hear that. Do you have much work to do during the day ? Yes ; there is plenty of work done here every day. Has Thomas's grandson mowed the meadow (grass) in the little field yet ? No ; he is mowing it now. He is in a great hurry on account of the soft, wet weather which is in it. I am afraid that the weather is getting worse. Much gold is spent by James' son every day. He has his money

nearly all spent. What a great fool he is ! He is, certainly. A bag of fine flour. The meal bag. A sack of fine meal. The words of the quiet (ciúin), upright man. The words of the quiet, upright woman. Are you *going home* now ? No ; I am going *to the fair*. Good-bye, good-bye.

### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXIX.

Mary, who is that on the top of the cliff ? Is it not the bootmaker's lad ? No, I think it is John O'Brien. Is not John a butcher ? No, he is a piper. He is very fond of music. A musician from (out of) Cork has great respect for him. They think a great deal of each other (see mór). He is coming down towards us. How much money does he want for a tune ? He would not care. He leaves it to yourself. I would like to hear him playing. You ought to send for him. Here he is now. All hail ! John. Draw up to the fire. Sit down and warm yourself. It is likely that you are cold. Art, my son, go out to the barn for an armful of turf. The turf is in the big creel behind the door of the barn. Do you intend to go to the fair to-day, Cormac ? I do. I would like to buy a young cow. There are plenty of cows sold at that fair. Have you mown your meadow (grass) yet ? Not quite. Michael O'Brien is mowing it now. Much work is done by Michael during the day. Is not his wife ill ? She is better. There is nothing at all wrong with her now. I would be sorry (I would think it a pity) if she were ill. Her mother was also a just honest woman. Michael's wife is stark-mad with dint of anger to-day. Why ? It is that her father desires to marry again, although he is an old man now. Is it humbugging us you are ? No, I assure you solemnly that it is the pure (clean) truth.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXX.

What sort of weather is in it? It is pouring rain. Shove the door to, Winifred, my love. The wind is cold. Was it raining in Limerick yesterday during the Feis? No, but it was snowing and freezing terribly. Were there many people present? There were a great lot of people in it. How many? There were so many in it that it is difficult for me to say. Is that Michael's John coming up the road after the big butcher? No. It is the piper's father. He is to be married again. Now (aḡa), don't be talking. I solemnly assure you that it is true. Do you know the baker's sons? I do. They are lazy sluggards. They have almost spent their money. They are spending it every day. They are very fond of drink. The baker was very bad about his money. He was a poor man when he was young. He grudges to give money to his sons. We do not like such young men. We have not a particle of esteem for them (*see cnaipe*, Pt. I.) They put off their work from day to day. They have not the field of barley quite reaped yet. They have a *good* farm, but they are lazy. They ought to go to work without delay. I must go off to the fair now. I have to buy a cow. If Patrick's grandchildren are (b'ionn) at the fair, ask them if they have bought the lambs yet. It is difficult to get them at present.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXI.

Hugh, who was that at the window? I think that it was the bootmaker's wife. Do you know what was the bootmaker's name? Dermot O'Kelly was his name. Don't you know that he is dead? I am sorry for that. Were you acquainted with his father? Faith, I knew him very well. Dermot's sons are

very ill now. Are they better to-day? One of them is better. The other one was better yesterday, but the poor fellow (person) is dying to-day. It would be a pity if he died considering (see § 138) that he is so young. The bootmaker was an honest man. Had he enough money? Hardly. It was enough for himself, but he was not able to give enough to his sons. Where was Michael Murphy yesterday? It is probable that he was at the fair of Limerick. Was William O'Hart along with John O'Brien in Cork last year? I do not know. I would like to make the acquaintance of John and to make him talk. He can do it nicely (*see idioms*). Mary, my love, go to the butcher's shop for (asking for) some meat and to the baker's for some bread. We had not a taste of food since morning. You (pl.) must be very hungry and thirsty. We are, indeed. We would like thick slices of bread and butter, some fresh meat and a drop of wine. You (pl.) want it (*see idioms*). You (pl.) were perished with the cold. Were you at the great feis, Dermot? No. Ara, why? I was very sorry that I could not stay in the city. My wife was coming home from Deriy (and she) ill. I had to meet her at the railway station and bring her home.

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXII.

Ara, why were you not at the great feis in Galway yesterday, Dermot? It would delight me to be there and the feis going on but I could not go. The weather was terrible. It was pouring rain. Take my advice (*see idioms*) and be there to-morrow. It is little the "Jackeens" cared about the feis. They are bad Irishmen. Were you (pl.) there last year? We were, faith. It delighted me to hear the sweet Irish. The people of Galway have the best of Irish. It is



a very nice old city. Take off you coat. It is not snowing nor freezing now. We were perished with the cold yesterday. It is likely you (*pl.*) were. It is not as cold to-day as it was yesterday. What makes you (*see idioms*) put a big coat on you to-day, Con? "Is it what" you were cold? Yes. I fear that "it is what" the weather is getting worse. How far is it from us to Limerick? About a half-mile. Did you know that man who was over yonder? I did not know him well. What was his name? I do not know. Was it he who was selling a colt to the butcher at the fair? Yes. I think that he wanted the money. What is his way of living? I believe that he is a baker? Did you know the bootmaker's daughter? I did, well. Was she able to sing? She could do it nicely (*see idioms*). She was a very nice girl when she was young. Has Dermot's son the oats reaped yet? Not quite. He was very ill yesterday. His wife had to send for the doctor. Her husband is only a lazy sluggard. The daughter of the lazy man. The wives of the lazy men. I have to be off now. Wait a while. I cannot. I must step out briskly (*see idioms*).

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXIII.

Do you know Michael O'Brien? I do, well. Do you know what is his way of living now? I don't know from Adam (*see idioms*) where he gets his money. I hear that he does some sort of work in the city of Cork. He goes to work there. He knows the city well. He was a shopkeeper there in his youth. He lost his money. After that he and his brother Dermot were bootmakers in Galway. Maize, it was badly they made boots (*see idioms*). So signs on them (*see idioms*) they had to leave the place when all their money was spent. Dermot is wandering



now. The poor fellow has not a "stiver" (*see idioms*) but living from hand to mouth (*see idioms*). Up to very lately he was in Limerick along with Hugh Kelly. Hugh desired to keep him there but it is probable that Dermot preferred to go away by himself. Indeed he was greatly mistaken. There was not a more generous man on the face of the earth than Hugh's father. He had a great reputation. Hugh is as good as him. He is in good circumstances. It is happy for him. I would like to see him again. Where was his brother's daughter going yesterday? She was going to the fair. What was she doing there? She desired to sell her colt, her foal, her sheep (*pl.*) and her cows. What makes her (*see idioms*) do that? It is that there is another little farm to be sold near her own house and she would like to buy it. I wonder that she does not buy better land. Her daughter is not as strong as she was yesterday. I hear that she is dying to-day. It is a great pity. She was a very beautiful girl. There was not a nicer girl in Cork when she was there. She had hair of the colour of gold. Do you intend to go to Dublin to the market to-morrow? I do. Take my advice (*see idioms*) and stay at home. The weather is terrible. Perhaps you are right, Peter. It is snowing and freezing terribly.

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXIV.

Were you ever in Galway, Cahal? I was, often. It is a pleasant old city. Westport is prettier than it. It is probable that you were often in a boat on the river at Cork. I was there last year. What an exceedingly *beautiful* river it is. How far from the city is it? It is beside it. Why were you not making yon old man from Limerick speak Irish yesterday

(*see idioms*)? I could not. He is a bad Irishman. He took no interest in the language. It is likely that "it is what" he was ashamed before the "Jackeens." Perhaps; but his father was a good Irishman. What way of living had *he*? He was a tailor during his youth, but he was a farmer at the end of his life. Michael, "it is what" I was thinking for a long time that I ought to sell my farm to my brother and go to America. I would like to get your opinion about it. For your life (*see idioms*) don't do it, my son. Be said by me (*see idioms*) and stay in Ireland. Ireland is a more beautiful country than America and the people of Ireland are more honest. It is not a lie nor exaggeration but the bare (board of the) truth to say that. Musha, it is no lie that there is\* substance in your talk (*see idioms*), Michael. Rory McDermot and Kevin O'Kelly were in America up to lately. I am surprised that they did not stay there. Rory says that the country did not please him too well (*see idioms*). Is that the reason that he left it? Yes. He thought it was better for him to come home, because there was no good to be expecting to get work there. He says that a lot of people in America have not got anything (*see idioms*). They are very poor. Other people say that everyone there has abundance of money. I solemnly assure you (*see idioms*) that they do not be telling a jot of the truth.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXV.

Do you know is Thady Murphy, the bootmaker's brother, learning Irish? I met him yesterday on the street and he said to me that he is. Who is teaching him? Is it the school-master (who is teaching him)? No. I think that it is the doctor's

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\* "That there is not" is said in Irish.

brother (who is doing it). Does Irish be taught in the school-houses of the parish? Yes. The bishop and the priests desired Irish to be taught in them. They caused the schoolmasters to learn it. The masters had to go to Galway and to Cork to get a knowledge of the language. I am surprised that some of them did not know Irish before that. It is a great wonder. Up to very lately the greater (greatest) portion of the school-masters had not much Irish. They did not take much interest in it. Has the lawyer's sister's daughter good Irish? Middling. She was learning it in the school in Dublin. I wonder that she does not go to Galway and that she does not settle down there for a while. She would like to do so. She desired lately to go there. She would like to make the acquaintance of some of the people and to make them talk Irish. She was nearly going wild with anger (*see idioms*) because her father did not let her go. It was not right for him not to let her. It is my opinion that he is not a good Irishman. Not a word of lie you have. His people were always "Jackeens." They never heeded Ireland or anything which pertained to her. They would not care if their country were under the big sea. One of them never learned a word of Irish. I have not a particle of respect for such people. We should not be proud of them (have pride out of them).

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXVI.

Rory, did you hear that a great accident happened to lame Cahal? No. What happened to him? "It is what" the poor fellow was walking beside the river the other day. After a while it got windy. As you know there are big high trees growing near the path. The wind broke a long heavy branch off one of the trees. On the instant the branch fell down

with a "flop." It struck Cahal on the shoulder and knocked him down. Was there anybody present to help him? No. He said to me yesterday that he heard a (the) person talking to another person going the road near the place. He thought that they were coming towards him. It is probable that they did not hear Cahal and they went off with themselves. Why did not Cahal say something? "It is what" he was so weak (as) that he could not say a word. After a while he got a little better. It was not long until big Thady's children came across the road. "It is what" they were going to the big field for the grey colt. They were in a great hurry. They had to climb over the wall which was near Cahal. There is no need for me to say that Cahal was greatly rejoiced. He rose on his elbow (he struck his elbow under him). He saluted them. They came towards him without delay. They raised him and brought him to an old house belonging to Kevin McCarthy. When I heard the news I called in. We laid him on the bed. Did you (*bl.*) send for the doctor? Yes. Did he come immediately? Yes. He attended to Cahal's shoulder. An accident happened to the doctor himself as he was going across the river. The stones were slippery and he fell headlong into the water. We took him out of it. It was a bad journey for the (my) poor doctor.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXVII.

Did you see Thady O'Reilly yesterday? No; but I saw his daughter, Catherine. She is an amiable girl. She spent a while lately over in London. She said that it is a fine city but that she did not like to remain there longer. She much preferred (*see idioms*) to be in Ireland. It was worth her



while to come home. She came over on the steamer the other day. She and her brother's daughter went on a visit to the County Galway. They settled down in a farmer's house near Galway town. The farmer welcomed them heartily. They made him talk plenty of Irish. They said that he had the best of Irish but that "it is what" he was ashamed of (before) them because he had it. It is likely that he is a Jackeen. No; but the poor man has not much knowledge. He said to them that he preferred one word of bad English to a hundred words of good Irish. Ora, is it not a poor story! His eldest son had not a word of Irish. His English was *very bad*. We heard that he paid a visit to England a little while ago. He thought that he was a gentleman because he knew (had) English. "It was what" the English were ridiculing him on account of the queer accent that was on his talk. They had not a particle of respect for him. He did not take care of his business. So signs on him (*see idioms*), he had to come back again. It is better for him to be amongst the people of Ireland. He had nothing (not a "rap" *see idioms*) when he came home. He was worse off than (he was) when he went to England. There is not a nicer country than Ireland on the face (back) of the earth. It is smaller than England but it is much more beautiful. I hear that Scotland is as nice as Ireland. Did you (*pl.*) hear was the weather as terrible in Galway as it was in Dublin? We heard that it was finer in Galway. Thady's children said that they heard it was pouring rain in Westport yesterday. What made them (*see idioms*) come home so soon? I am surprised that they did not stay longer in Galway. Catherine was pressed for time and she had to depart.



## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXVIII.

Did you get any account of (about) Kevin McCarthy lately? Yes, I heard yesterday that he was in Belfast the other day. Why did he go there? He went to buy a colt for the lawyer. His wife said to me that he was to go to Dublin after that. He had some business to do there. Did you see him lately? Yes. I met him on the street in Galway. He desired to strike up a conversation with me (*see idioms*) but he was pressed for time. The train was to depart immediately. There was a long journey before him. Did he do much business in Galway? I am afraid that he did not. He did more work in Limerick. He knows (from experience) the people of that place better. I know that. He was a tailor in that city. Why did he not remain there? He was in a sad predicament (*see idioms*) last year. He lost all his money. He had to leave the place. He went up to Dublin. He is a shop-keeper there at present. He is improved now. His wife thought it was better for him to go to America. She was greatly mistaken. It is better for him to be in Ireland. That is clear to her now. Had they any children? They had only a son and daughter. They died in their youth. Which of them were the father and mother fondest of? They were fonder of the daughter. What kind of girl was she? She was a very beautiful girl. She had hair of the colour of gold. She was to be married to (with) a man in Derry. They gave beautiful rings to each other. It was a great pity that she died so soon considering that she was so young and so beautiful. Did you ever see her? I did. I saw her oftener than I saw the brother.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXIX.

Did Eefy Kelly go home yet ? She did not, yet. Did you see her lately ? No, but I saw her brother, Thady. He came over from Scotland on the steamer the other day. He went over last year. Did he like to be over there ? No. He much preferred to be in Ireland. I met him the other day down at the harbour. He struck up a conversation with me (*see idioms*). I could only stay talking with him for a little while. I was pressed for time. I had to exert myself to the utmost (*see idioms*) to be in time for the train. I had to go to Westport. Do you go oftener to Westport than to Galway ? Yes. It is a shorter journey. It is a longer journey to Cork than to Galway. Were there (white) blossoms on the potatoes beside the way ? No. The blight was coming on them. The weather was wetter about Westport than in any other place in Ireland. It is near the sea. It was finer and warmer in Cork. (The) misfortune is on the people on the side of the mountain on account of the blight being on the potatoes. Many a person of them is getting weak with (the) hunger. The very poor people are more numerous than the rich people. The greater (greatest) portion of them have nothing at all (*see idioms*). But as the proverb says—"God's help is nearer than the door." The last year was not so bad for the farmers. It was fine enough until the end of the year. It was not long after that until the frost and snow came. The farmers did not succeed in sowing the potatoes in time. No sooner was the cold weather past than the rain and wind came and they destroyed the crops. What a great pity it is !

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XL.

Did you (*pl.*) get tidings of Eefy Murphy lately? We met her the other day at the railway station. We went there to meet our friend, Rory McCarthy. Did Eefy and Rory inquire for us (*see idioms*)? They did. What an agreeable girl Eefy is? She is, faith. There is not a nicer girl in the city of Galway. We are fonder of her than of her brother John. It is my opinion that there was not an uglier man than her brother at the fair of Kildare yesterday. He does not run after anything but the "Jackeens." He said to me that he thought that it is easier to learn English than to learn Irish. His sister takes great interest in the language. She says that it is the language of her own country. Did she go to county Galway to learn Irish last year? Yes. She spent her holidays in Galway town. She likes the old streets of the city greatly. She was saying to me that she thinks it worth her while to walk through them in order to see the old houses. Was her brother with her? No fear of him, my son. He much preferred to be in the company of the "Jackeens" in Dublin. Is John a doctor? No. He is a lawyer. Is his father *the doctor*? No. He is the baker. John wished during his youth to be a musician. He played badly (*see idioms*) and he gave it up (rose out of it). He did no work for (during) a while but he is a lawyer now. He will have to expend all his energy (*see idioms*) to work in order to make (*baint amac*) a livelihood.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXI.

Did you see (*pl.*) yon hag's son lately? Yes. We met him at the market in Belfast the other day. What is his name? Kevin Murphy is his name. His mother is as old as the hills (*fog*, in Irish). Kevin is very fond of (the) drink(ing). Was he drunk at

the fair ? He was, faith. He and Michael Kelly were drinking together. Another man came in and struck up a conversation with them. A fight rose between them on the spot. Michael seized the other man by the throat. A hound belonging to the other man jumped up on Michael's back and seized his coat with his (her) mouth. He (she) tore the coat. Kevin struck the hound. The hound turned and on the instant he (she) bit Kevin's hand. Why did not the police seize them ? Because they were absent. They heard (tidings) about the fight when the men were gone. They went searching for them. They did not discover (find out) Kevin until nightfall (the falling of the night). The moon was bright. They reached Kevin's door. They knocked at (struck) the door. The hag, Kevin's mother, was sitting beside the fire. Kevin was lying on the bed asleep. She rose and opened the door. The police went in and seized Kevin by the shoulder. There was not a bit of good for him to say a word. No sooner had they him in a grip of the hands than they bore him off with them. He is locked up since. It is many a man they had locked up after the fair day. What a poor story it is ! I have not a particle of respect for such people.

### EXERCISE XLII.

Are you sleepy, Conan, my love ? No, mother ; I am not sleepy now, but I am tired. The proverb says—"It is better to be tired than dead." I was asleep when (*see* § 138) I was sitting in the big chair beside the window. Is Rory lying on the bed yet ? No, he is standing outside of the door. It seems to me it is better for him to remain lying down. Did he not say to you that he had a severe (big) cold ? I

think that I heard him saying that. A fit of illness seized (struck) him last year. He had like to die but at long last he recovered. You ought to advise him not to go out in (under) the cold. He is weak since then. 'Pon my soul, there is not a bit of good advising him. He will never have any sense. He does not put on his overcoat when he is going out at night looking for the sheep and the lambs. Is yon old hag, Mary O'Brien, living on the side of the mountain yet? Yes. Does she make medicine out of the herbs now? Yes. Where does she get the herbs? She gets them by moon-light out on the mountain. She puts something through them and she puts them in the pot or in the kettle over a turf fire (fire of turf). Do you think will Rory buy any medicine from her? I do not know. If he does (buy), it is certain that he will not pay her for (the sake of) it. If he will not (pay) it is my opinion (conjecture) that she will fail him. He is thinking of going to the sea (salt water). He will be going next week. He will stay there for a week.

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLIII.

Do you know where is Keeran O'Connor now? I do not know, but I heard that he was in Wexford last week. He is thinking of settling down there. Is Keeran the lawyer's brother? No. It is Conan. Is Keeran a musician? No. He is a doctor. He was a secretary in his youth, but he is a doctor now. He will be a great man "out here" with the help of God. I have no doubt that he will. He is doing his level best to promote the work of the Irish language in Waterford. It is a very great advantage such a man to be in the town. Did you write to him lately? No. I was about to write to him



when you came in. Did you see his wife, Ellen, lately? I saw her the other day as she was on the point of departing on the steamer from Cork. I saluted her in Irish. She said nothing. "Don't you understand Irish?" says I. "Not a word," says she, "I have not the slightest knowledge (not a jot of knowledge) of (on) the language. And, sure, I do not care, either." She desired not to teach Irish to her children. Nothing would do Keeran (*see* *putáir*) but to teach it to them. She could not help it then. Hurrah for him. He is a good Irishman. He went to Cork looking for a school master. Did he get one? Yes; but the master failed him. He had just recovered from (put off him) a fit of illness and he got another cold (another cold came on him). He was lying down for a week and he could not come to Waterford. Keeran did his best and he got another man at last. It is a great benefit that Irish is now being taught in Waterford.

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLIV.

Did you pay the rent on your house yet, Keeran? I have just paid it. I was thinking of going to Ballina to pay it during last week. I was on the point of departing when I met Connor O'Sullivan. He was about to go to Westport and he made me go along with him. He is a neighbour of mine (to me). It is usual for him to go to the fair of Westport about this time each year to sell his stock. He did his best to sell the stock but he failed (it failed on him). I do not like Connor. He has a poisonous desire for whiskey. I left him in the market place. I had to buy a pound of tea for my wife. Having bought it I went out on the street again. As I was going out I saw Connor (and he) standing opposite

the shop. There was another man along with him. I think that he was a fisherman. He was standing beside Connor near the path. They were mad drunk. They were talking about the market. The other man angered Connor. He seized him by the throat. The fisherman struck Connor on the jaw and knocked him down. I thought that he was done for then beyond ever (*see idioms*). After a while he sat up. No sooner was he sitting than the police came and arrested them. I went after them but it was no good. They locked them up. Will you see them soon again? Yes. Say to them that it was a great shame for them. Let them not be drunk again.

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLV.

Daniel, have you sown the seed oats yet? I have just sown it and I am about to sow the barley. Will you sow potatoes in the big field this year? I will not. I sowed potatoes there last year but they failed (on me). The land is too wet. It was bad (a bad consequence) for (on) the country that the blight came on the potatoes so soon in the year. I hope in God that the weather will be finer "out here." It will, with the help of God. It is my opinion (conjecture) that the bad weather is nearly past. It is always raining among these mountains. There is only a shower (in it) now. Did you see my neighbour, Kevin O'Sullivan, and his wife lately? Yes, as I was going to the fair of Westport yesterday I met them. He introduced me to his wife. I did not know her before that. "Musha, I am very glad to make the acquaintance of your wife, Kevin," says I, "let you (*pl.*) visit me as you are coming home to-night." When I came home they were there (pre-

sent) before me. I welcomed them heartily. "Rest yourselves," says I to them, "draw up to the hearth and warm yourselves." I said to Nora to shove to the door as it was very cold. They were thankful to me but they were pressed for time. They had a long way to go. Nothing would do (*see putáin*) the wife but to depart at once. "Where are the boys?" says she, "let them go out and let them tell (say to) us if the moon is up (in its sitting) yet." They did so and they said that it was bright moonlight (that there was good light on the moon). On hearing that she said—"Let us depart without delay. We must (we need to) step it out briskly." They bade us farewell then.

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLVI.

Do you know yon boy, Daniel O'Malley? Yes. I met him the other day as I was going to (the) Mass. He had just come over from Scotland. My sister introduced him to me. On going home we were sitting together in my mother's house. It is extraordinary the interest which Daniel has in the language of his country. "Let us not speak a word but Irish," says he. "All right," (*see idioms*) says I, "let us have plenty of Irish. Let us do our best not to speak any English." My brother, Denis, was standing beside the fire (and he) silent. He did not speak a word for a while. He takes no interest in the language but as much as the sole of his boot. He is a "Jackeen." He began talking with a man from Kilkenny who was present. "Don't mind them," says he, "let them be speaking Irish if they wish. I don't know from Adam (*see idioms*) why they are speaking Irish instead of (the) English. My brother 'does be' working as hard as he can (at the

heart of his best) learning Irish. Let him do (§ 207) as he likes (*see idioms*). I think that he is a great fool (§§ 21, 22, 31). He is (§ 42) buying books every day and wasting (throwing astray) his money (§ 82)." "Let ye say (§ 207) what ye like (*see idioms*), Denis," says I, "*we* ourselves think it worth our while (§ 53) to speak (§ 115) the language of Ireland. You (*pl.*) must all learn it (§ 119) 'out here.' You (*pl.*) will be (§ 192) doing your level best trying to learn it (§ 119). *We* will be humbugging *you* (*pl.*) then (that time)."

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLVII.

Do you remember the lad that used to be (§ 208) along with us in the college? Is it the tall thin lad from Kerry? Yes. Of the family of the O'Sullivans, is it? (*see idioms*). Yes. I remember himself and his brother well. They used to be sleeping (§ 190) in one room with me. I used to spend (§ 211) my holidays in Kerry along with them. Used you (*pl.*) to stir up the people about the Irish? Yes. We used to establish branches of (§ 89) the Gaelic League. Irish is spoken (*see* § 209) there still. Used you (*sing.*) teach Irish to the young people? Yes. It is extraordinary the interest which they used to take in the language. The elder (eldest §§ 153, 154, 156) brother has just got (§ 201) a big prize in the University. The younger (youngest) brother also is about to go (§ 194) to the University. He is thinking of (§ 195) being a lawyer (§ 36). It is his best line of action to pursue (*see idioms*). The father is not satisfied to let him go to the University. He grudges (§ 53) him the money. If (§ 215) his father lets him go there, he is all right (*see idioms*). It is high time for him to begin now. The father is



bad about his money (*see idioms*). He is a "Jackeen" also. I solemnly assure you that there is not (*see idioms*) such a "Jackeen" to be found (§ 114 c) between (§ 72, Rule 5) Kerry and Belfast. He detests Irish. So signs on him (*see idioms*) the people have not a particle of respect for him. He used to be (§ 208) wild with anger (*see idioms*) because his sons used to learn (§ 211) Irish. They used to take no notice of his talk (*see idioms*). "Let him be (§ 203) talking for ever (until the womb of Judgment)," said (§ 189) Rory to me last year, as we were going (§ 205) home, "we intend to learn (§ 115) the language of our country."

#### COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLVIII.

Come here, O vein of my heart. Draw up to the table. Did you hear (§ 170) that Denis McCarthy, the butcher, has just (§ 201) died? No. Was he not lame? Yes. A great accident happened to him when he was a boy (§ 35). He was very fond of fruit. He used to be (§ 208) hiding in his neighbour's garden to steal (§ 114 b) apples and gooseberries. One day he went (§ 177) climbing up on an apple tree beside (§ 100) the wall of the house to pluck (§ 114 b) apples. The owner (man) of the garden (§ 87) was looking out the window and he saw (§ 176) Denis. Out with him towards Denis to beat him (§ 119). The boy having seen him (§ 206) got frightened (fear came on him). The owner of the garden was going wild with dint of anger (*see idioms*). Denis had not enough time to come (§ 114 a) down. The branch of the tree broke and he fell down with a "flop." He was lame since. Who was the owner (§ 27) of the garden? Of what family was he (*see idioms*)? He was of the family of the O'Donnells (*see idioms*). From County Mayo



(those are), is it? Yes. I knew him well. He was a well-off (strong) farmer (§§ 21, 22, 51, 132). He seized (§ 185) on Denis by the throat. He sent for the police.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLIX.

Only for (§ 217) a friend of his (with him) Denis would be (§ 214) locked up during the night. He had like to die with fear (§ 189). The farmer accused Denis of often stealing (that he used to be (§ 208) often stealing) his apples. The friend said that he was a liar. "Let ye say (§ 207) what ye like (*see idioms*), says he, "I solemnly declare (*see idioms*) that it was not Denis (§§ 27, 146, 147) was guilty of it. Even if he did it now (§ 215), he did not do (§ 182) it before. There used to be other boys going over the wall. I used to be looking at them from the top of the old castle. *They* (§ 49) used to be stealing the fruit(s) (§§ 82, 88)." They released Denis. He got off scot-free then (*see idioms*). Do you know his son, Kieran? Musha, I do well. He would be a better boy (§§ 214, 35) if it were not that (§ 217) he used to be along with the children of yon big (§ 118) woman. Does he speak (§ 56) Irish? No. Do not take it ill of him (*see idioms*) as Irish is not spoken (§ 209) now about his place. If (§ 217) he does not know it now, he will know it "out here." He will learn (§ 198) it. "Better late than never" (*see idioms*). He has just gone (§ 201) to the college to learn it (§ 119). He is all right now (*see idioms*). He will be (§ 192) improving every day. I was talking to him the other day. Can't he describe everything nicely (*see idioms*)? Yes. Is it not a great pity that he is not living (§ 135) in Galway considering that (§ 138) he has such a desire for the language?

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE L.

Did Murrough O'Kelly and his son go (§ 177) to the (tillage) field yesterday? No. They went to the forge with the plough. They were ploughing the garden (§ 87) and they broke the plough against (§ 100) a stone. It was necessary for the smith to mend it. Nothing would do Murrough (*see* *ṛuláir*) but to harrow (§ 115) the big field also. They would harrow (§ 219) it, if it were not that (§ 217) some of the tines of the harrow (§ 89) were lost. They had to send in the evening for iron to make (§ 114 *b*) tines. Murrough's wife wanted a spit also and the smith made (§ 182) it. It is hanging (§ 209) behind the door now. Murrough is thinking of (§ 195) putting (§ 115) manure on the field to-morrow. He was on the point (§ 195) of doing it last week but it was pouring rain and he had to put it off. He would not be able to do it at all this week if (§ 217) the weather were not improving. If (§ 215) he gets (§ 97) good weather next week, he is all right (*see idioms*). The weather will be improving "out here," with the help of God (§ 87, Rule 9). It is high time for it. The blossoms are not on the whitethorn bush (§ 83) yet. There used to be (§ 208) a lot of blackberries in the hedge (§ 73, Rule 2) round the field but Murrough cut the hedge last autumn. He is thinking of planting apple trees in its place.

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE LI.

Where did Felim O'Mahony go (§ 177) the other day? To Galway, is it? No, he went to *Ballina* (§ 49). Nothing would do him (*see* *ṛuláir*) but to go (§ 116) to the fair to meet (§ 100) the butcher, Dermot O'Connor. He desired to make (§ 115) a match for his daughter with Dermot's son. She is marriageable now. Felim

would like if he had (§ 216) a good son-in-law. He is very fond of Dermot's son. It seems (§ 189) to him (that) the young man is fated by God for his daughter. It is difficult to satisfy her (§ 119). A boot-maker from Westport asked her of her father lately. She refused him. She said that (it was what) he was not young enough. Only for that (§ 217) she would take him. Her people were satisfied (§ 53) with the money which he had. He has no need of money (there is no want of money on him). When he heard (§ 170) that she would not take him he was very angry (§ 64). He rushed off as quickly as he could (*see idioms*). I don't wonder at that. Felim went after him (§ 100) but it was no good. He would not listen (§ 218) to a word. He thought that they desired (§ 53) more money with (at) their son-in-law. "If it were the case (§ 216) that we did," says her father, "we would be able to get it. If it is the case (§ 215) that I am poor, I do not care. Let me be poor (§ 204) or let me not, what business is it of yours (§ 61)?" The boot-maker had not a word more to say (*see pop*).

## COMPOSITION EXERCISE LII.

Did you (*pl.*) see (§ 176) Keane MacDonagh lately? He came (§ 171) suddenly out of the bootmaker's shop as I was going (§ 205) past. He struck up a conversation with me. I asked him was he about (§ 194) to go to the Pipers' Society? He said he had just been (§ 202) there. I then asked him would he go (§ 225) to the Gaelic class. I informed him that the work would be (§ 214) going on in the school house in the evening. He did not answer me. He pretended that he did not hear me. He is only a "stageen." No fear (danger) it is the language of

his country (§ 48) which he is learning (§ 223). He would not learn (§ 219) it. He has a poisonous desire for foreign habits. I noticed that he took great interest in it when I was telling him about the party at Thady's house and about the amusement that was to be (§ 114 a) in it. When he heard (§ 170) that they would have foreign dances nothing would keep (§ 219) him. He would not come (§ 224) to the classes with me. He rushed off as hard as he could (*see idioms*). I knew well what he was "up to" (*see putáir*). His brother has excellent Irish. *He* is a good Irishman (§§ 21, 22, 31). My heart beat (started) with pride when I heard the sweet Irish which he was speaking (§ 223). It would put (§ 218) the flower of youth on you to be (§ 116) listening to him. It is happy for (§ 61) him. It is not a lie nor exaggeration but the bare (board of the) truth. I solemnly assure you that there is not a better (§ 153) Gaelic speaker to be got (§ 114 c) in Ireland. Long life to him.

### COMPOSITION EXERCISE LIII.

Did Keane O'Byrne go (§ 177) home to Westport yet? No. He is to depart (§ 114 a) to-morrow. Shall you see (§ 222) him to-day? No. I would see him only (§ 217) for he had to go (§ 116) to the fair to sell (§ 114 b) his cattle. He had an appointment with Keeran McHugh. Keeran did not come (§ 171) to meet him. He must (*see putáir*) have been ill. Yes. He fell ill (a fit of illness struck him) yesterday. It is a great pity. According to what (acording as) I heard (§ 170) they were obliged to send for the doctor. The doctor said that he was in a condition for the priest. He thought it imperative to hurry up the priest immediately. He

did (§ 182) his level best to cure (§ 114 b) the sick person. Keeran is not the first person (§ 27) he cured. He is a good doctor. He was to be (§ 114 a) a lawyer when he was a boy (§ 35). Is he a Gaelic speaker (§§ 21. 22)? Yes (§ 32). He had tasty Irish from the cradle. What used he be doing (§§ 208. 223) in Wexford? He used to be teaching Irish. Irish is not spoken (§ 209) in that district now. It will soon be spoken again, with the help of God. You would not hear (§ 221) a word there until Keeran went to the place. He teaches Irish well (*see idioms*). According to my opinion he would do greater work (§§ 154. 155) in the country if he were not (§ 217) so weak as he was.







# IDIOMS

## NOT INCLUDED IN THE VOCABULARY.

Ὀρίξ ὅϊοτ ἀμαὶ ἀν ὀφάρ, shove the door to (*lit.* push out off you the door).

Ἦ ἐ το βυαὶ ἐ, it is your best line of action to pursue.

Ἦ ἐ βυαὶ νὰ τίρε ἐ, it "crowns" the country, *i.e.*—does it the greatest good.

Ἦ ὀὐτ ζο ὀτί ἐ, there are not many as poor (*lit.* not poor until him).

Ἦ ὀεαζ-Ἦζαὶ ζο ὀτί ἐ, there was never such good news (*lit.*—no good story until it).

Ἰαν ἀν ἐλυαρ ἀνυαρ ὀϊομ μά τὰ—I solemnly assure you that there is not—(*lit.* cut the ear down off me if there is —).

<p> Cao Ἦ ἀνμ οὐιτ, (M.)  Cá hainm oúit, (U.)  Cé an t-ainm atá ort, (C.) </p>	}	What is your name?
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<p> Cao ar tú (M.),  Cé'rib ar tú (C.),  Cá har tú (U.) </p>	}	Where are you from?
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Ἦ ar Γαλλίμ ἐ (or ὀό), he is from Galway.

Ἰα μαίτ ρά n-a εὐιτ ἀμζιτ ἐ, he was good (generous) about his money.

Ἰα ὀνα (ονα, C.) ραῶι ἐ, he was bad (not generous) about it.

Ἰε ἀν βεαλαὶ (or λίε) ἀτά λειρ, what is his way of living?

Ἦ μὀρ οὐιτ ἐ, you need it.

Ἰ'ρεαρμ λιομ ζο μὀρ ραῶα, I would much prefer.

Τὰ ζο μαίτ, all right.

Ἦ ρεαρ υαίῶ ἀ ὀέαναμ (C.), he does it nicely (*lit.*—it is nice from him to do it).

Τὰ ἀ Ἦλιοὐτ ἀμ, so signs on him (*lit.*—its track is on him).

Ὀεαμῶν ραὶ νὰ μίος μυαὶ ἀιζε (N. C.), he has nothing, he has not a "stiver" (or a "rap"), (*lit.*—dickens the colour of the red kings at him. It probably refers to the king's head on copper coins).

Δε κυρ αν λαε ινουι ευν αν λαε ι μβαμας (N. C.), living from hand to mouth (*lit.*—putting to-day unto to-morrow).

Θεαν ηυο οημ (M.), be said by me, take my advice (*lit.*—do a thing on me).

Θαιθε αν τοις ατα οητ (U.)? What way are you?

Τα με αη μο ηοζα-τοις (U.), I am very well.

Ζοιθε βειη οητ α θεαναη (U. and N. C.)? What makes or what causes (*lit.*, gives on) you to do it?

παζαιμ λε ηυθαετ, I solemnly declare (*lit.*, I leave by will).

Ηα θεανε αη εηαιεανν το ελουαιρε (or ελουαρ), don't do it for your life—*lit.* on the skin of your ear, or ears).

Τα εηαιεανν αη αν ζκαινντ ηιν, that is well expressed language, *there is substance* in that talk (*lit.*, there is a skin on that talk).

ηαε ηοζ ατα αν εηαιεανν οητ, how generous you are! (*lit.* is it not soft the skin is on you.)

ηι ηυη (α) ηιορ αζαμ πα εταλαη ηα ηειμεανν, I do not know from Adam (*lit.*, its knowledge is not at me under the land of Ireland).

ηι ηυη (α) ηιορ αζαμ βειητε, βεο ιοηα βαητε, I do not know from Adam (*lit.*, it's knowledge is not at me born, alive nor baptised).

ηι ηεαθαηαν τοηαν θηαοηαε (M),	} I do not know "from Adam," do not know "in the world." The an in these phrases is probably a softened down form of 'ran.
ηι ηεαθαη αν τραοζαλ (M.),	

ηι μοη τομ αν βοεαη το ευν τοιμ εοη μαη ιρ (=αζυρ) τα ην μο εοραη, I must (=I need to) step it out as briskly as I can (*lit.*, I must put the road off me as well as is in my feet!).

θι ηε αζ λεμνις αη α εοηρ	} λε τεανν ηειηζε, he was wild with dint of anger.
θι ηε αζ ουλ αη α εηαιεανν	

πα ηαο ιρ (=αζυρ) ζο (C.), because (*lit.*—under saying as that).

βαιη βαηη ηα ελουαιρε τοιμ μα τα, I solemnly assure you that there is not — ; (*lit.*—cut the top of the ear off me if there is —).

Τα ηε αηη αζαμ, I shall have to expend all my energy in order to (M.); I must (and I shall have to expend all my energies in order to succeed, C.).

Το βυαι ηε ηιομ (ηυμ or υμαμ), M.	} I met him.
εοηηα με αηη,	
Το εαπαο ηιομ (οηηι or τομ) ε, C. & U.	

Cuir an bótaim óioṡ cōm meam iṡ (= aṡur) tá in vo cōraib, step it out as briskly as you can (*lit.*—put the road off you as quickly as is in your feet).

Tá mo énaipe véanta aṡoir reácar (táir or maia b'ionann iṡ) aṡiam, I am "done for" now beyond ever before (*lit.*—my button is done now beyond ever).

Do beannuiṡ ré iṡteaṡ, he entered saluting (*lit.*—he blessed in).

ní mó ioná ṡo maib vo éaiṡuiṡ ré liom, it did not please me over well (*lit.*—it is not more than well it pleased me).

Tá an-bhíóo aṡam aṡiri, I am very proud of her (*lit.*, out of her).

ní fúil aon baib aṡam leir, I have nothing to do with him.

ní fúil aon éaoi ar aṡam, I have no way out of it, I cannot avoid it.

an bhúil aon báiri nuaiṡeaṡt' aṡat (C.), have you any (cōp of) news?

Óeamān cuio aṡiṡiṡ' (C.), not a word (*lit.*, dickens a share of telling).

Ar éuiṡ ré mo éuaiṡiṡ teat (or oṡt, M.), did he inquire with you about me? [*lit.*, did he put my inquiry with (or on) you?]

iṡ ríoi é vo ṡoṡt, it is true for you (*lit.*, your tune is true).

"Deáta óuine a tōil," his will is a person's life (proverb).

ná tōṡ oṡm é, do not take it ill of me (*lit.*, do not take it on me).

Ar veaiṡ-mēiṡe, mad drunk.

Tá fúil le Dia aṡam, I hope in God.

"iṡ reaiṡi ṡo mall 'ná ṡo bháit," "better late than never" (proverb).

"Tṡeann ṡaṡ maib le cáiriṡe," every good comes by waiting (proverb).

leis ré éaiṡiṡ é, he let it past him, he took no notice of it.

leis ré aṡi, he pretended, let on.

Tá ré muo beaṡ ar an aṡal (N. C.), he is tipsy, "tight."

aṡ cuṡ na fúil ériṡ, staring at him (*lit.*—putting the eyes through him).

Do leis ré éaiṡiṡ é, he let it pass, took no notice of it.

aṡaiṡ vo ṡoṡa muo, say what you like (*lit.*—your choice of things).

Deān vo ṡoṡa muo, do as you please.

ní baōṡal feiṡe óom, there is no danger of my getting angry.

Tá mo ériṡe aṡ cuṡ oṡm, my heart is aching (*lit.*—putting on me).

Δε κυρ ι η-αξαιθ α céile, opposing one another.

"νά λειγ το λειρ αμ cáirve," don't postpone what is for your good (proverb).

Ραο ραοξαιλ cúige, long life (*lit.* length of life) to him.

Τά αιγε, he has achieved his purpose, he has got what he wanted.

Τά λειρ, he has his opportunity, he is all right, he has got off scot-free.

Σέ τά λεατ? Who is at (*lit.*, with) you (*i.e.*—remonstrating with, nagging at, urging you)?

Σέ bí λεατ, who was annoying you or nagging at you (*lit.*—with you)?

Νί'λ καβαιρ αμ bíτ βειτ λειρ, there is no good to be "at him" (remonstrating with or urging him).

Ιρ ιονξανταδ βε'η τραοξαιλ, it is wonderful or extraordinary.

Ορεάο ρά, why (*lit.*—about what)?

<p>Σέ'η οίοβ έ (C.) Σέ ό'αμ οίοβ έ (C.)</p>	}	<p>Of what family is he (<i>lit.</i>—of whom is he)? Σέ ό'αμ οίοβ έ=σέ ηιαο να υαοινε αμ οίοβ έ βειτ οίοβ, who are the people for whom he is of them, <i>i.e.</i>—who are the people who can claim him as being of them or belonging to them?</p>
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<p>Σέ'η οίοβ έ, Σέ ό'αμ οίοβ έ,</p>	}	<p>Of what family was he?</p>
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Ιρ υε ηυινντιρ ραξαιλαιξ έ, he is of the O'Reilly family (*lit.*—of the people of Reilly).

Σά θριορ ουιτ, how do you know (*lit.*—whence is the knowledge to you)?

"ní luğa ppiğve 'ná máταιρ αν υιτς," a fleshworm is not smaller than the origin (*lit.*—mother) of evil (proverb).

Σαοιρ ναέ ιαο, other artisans, artisans besides them (*lit.*—artisans that are uot they).

Τά ρέ αμ αν ηγαβαινν (or ηγαβα) ιρ ρεαριρ ραν άιτ, he is the best smith in the place (*lit.*—on the best smith).

Τά ρέ αμ να ζαιθνιβ ιρ ρεαριρ ραν άιτ, he is one of the best smiths in the place (*lit.*—on the best smiths).

Τά ρέ Δε ταβαιρτ αν ρέιρ, he is dead and buried (*lit.*—giving, *i.e.*, manuring the grass).

Ιρ άιρτεαδ λιομ ριν, I think that strange or queer, I am surprised at that.



le uóadé mo beaḋaḋó, by the will of my life (used in introducing an assertion).

Ḍuim ré cluair airm réin, he listened attentively (*lit.*—he put an ear on himself).

Ḑain ar (C.), rush off quickly, be off.

Ḑain ré ar 'rna fárgaí(ḑ) (or i moáirim na ḑpargaí), he rushed off as fast as he could (C.).

níom ḑain ré méair u'á íróin nó go, he never stopped until (*lit.*—he did not take a finger from his nose until. C.).

níom ḑearcuig uairó adé gaot an focail, he only needed a hint (*lit.*—the wind of the word).

Ṭá cuma na maiteara oir, you look well (*lit.*—you have the appearance of goodness).

Ṭá punt agam oir, you owe me a pound (*lit.*—there is a pound at me on you).

ní ḑair 'ná fút a maḑairó (or maḑar) ré, you will get it (*lit.*—it is not over you nor under you it will go, *i.e.*—it will go to you).





## APPENDIX.

1. The prepositional pronouns of *ve* are pronounced in Ulster—*ḃaom, ḃaot, ḃae, ḃuite (ḃuí), ḃaoimh, ḃaoib, ḃaoib̃ta*. In Aran and in West Galway *ḃíob* is pronounced *ḃíob*; it is pronounced *ḃíob̃ta* in the rest of C.

2. *íonnam, íonnat, &c.*, are prond. *annam, annat, &c.* in C. *íonñta* is prond. *íonñtab* in W. Galway and Aran. The latter is a survival from the old Irish.

3. The prepositional pronoun *íom̃ir* is often used in M. instead of the preposition *íom̃*. In U. *íom̃ir* becomes *íom̃íir* and *íom̃pa* becomes *íom̃pú*. In Aran and West Galway *íom̃pa* is prond. *íom̃pab*.

4. *árta* is prond. *ártab* in Aran and West Galway.

5. In C. *éugam, éugat, &c.*, are prond. *hugam, hugat, &c.*, or often *'uḡam, 'uḡat, &c.* In M. they are prond. *éúm, éút, éuige, éúiti, éúinn, éúib, éúta*. In Aran and West Galway, *éuca* is prond. *hucab*.

6. *éarrta* is prond. *éarrtab* in Aran and West Galway. This is a survival from the old Irish.

7. In W. Galway *éir̃iti, éir̃ib* and *éir̃íota* are respectively prond. *éir̃ite, éir̃ib* and *éir̃íob*. *Éir̃íob̃ta* is used in U. instead of *éir̃íota*.

8. *eaor̃ainn, eaor̃aib* and *eaor̃ma* are prond. *eaor̃mainn, eaor̃maí'* and *eaor̃mab* in Aran and West Galway. *Eaor̃ma* is sometimes found instead of *eaor̃ma*.

9. *béir̃* is prond. *beir̃* (nearly like English word *by*) in S. C. and *beiz* in M. It is prond. as spelled in N. C. and U. *béim̃io* is prond. *beim̃io* in M. The *e* of *béar̃, béir̃, béim̃io*, etc., is short in M.

9. In the *third person singular* of the future the final *ó* is pronounced *ḡ* in M.

In the *first person plural* the inflexions are pronounced *-ḡamaiois* or *-ḡim̃io* in M. Often in M. the final syllable is omitted leaving only *-ḡam*.

In the spoken language the *f* of these endings is usually aspirated and sounded like *h*. If the word be emphasised the *f* is often sounded. This *h* sound, when following *b, v, or ḡ*, changes them into respectively *p, t, or c*, e.g.—*ḡḡuab̃rao, féab̃rao, leiz̃rao*, which are prond. *ḡḡuap̃rao, féat̃rao, leiceat̃rao*.

Canon Bourke states that the best speakers usually sound the *p* and it would seem desirable to follow this practice as it makes the endings more distinct.

The endings -ócao, -ócaim, -ócaib, &c., are sounded in full in N. C. and U.; but in S. C. and M. are contracted to -ó's, -ó'iu, -ó' (ó'is, M.), &c., the guttural *c* being lost.

In M. the synthetic form of the third person plural is often used even when the subject is expressed, e.g. —pórfais rias, they will marry.

10. bíob is prond. bíof in N. C.; bíoc in S. C. and M. When bíob precedes the pronouns beginning with *p* it is prond, like bí-ic ré, &c., in C. and U. bíob is often spelled bíoeab.

bíob is often prond. bíis.

bíob muir is usually spoken in C. and U. instead of bímí. In S. Leinster and E. M. bíomuir is spoken.

11. The ending -ab in the imperative is prond. úb in N. C. and U.; -ac in S. C. and M. When preceding ré, rí, rinn, rib or r as it is prond. -ait in C. and U., e.g. —pórait ré, cuirte rí.

In C. and U. the *first person plural* is usually prond. pórab muir, &c.; in W. M. it is prond. póramaoir, but póramuir in S. L. and E. M.

In the *second person plural* -ib is frequently prond. -isib in C. and U. and E. M. but -is in Kerry and parts of Cork, e.g., véanab, véanaisib or véanais.

When the stem ends in -is or -ib, the ending of the *second person plural*, -isib or -ibib is usually prond. -is with the accent upon it, in M. E.g.—In the second person singular, ríib and éimí are respectively prond. ríis and éimí (with accent on first syllable) while the *second persons plural*, ríibib and éimíib, are prond. ríis and éimí (with accent on the second syllable).

12. bíob is prond. bíoc in M. and S. C.; bí-ú in N. C. and U. In C. and U. when it precedes ré, rí, rinn, rib, rias it is prond. bí-ic. The same rule applies to other verbs also. The ending is made slender to agree with the slender *r*. The opposite tendency is observed in parts of M. where the *p* of the pronoun is sometimes made broad, e.g.—bíob rae.

The termination of the *first person plural* is prond. -amaoir, or -imí in W. M. but -amuir or -eamuir in E. M. In C. and U. these terminations of the first person plural are not generally used. We find instead,—bíob muir, cuirteab muir, &c.

13. véab is prond. vé-ú in U. and N. C.; veic or veoc (the *eo* being short as in veoc) in S. C. and M.

In C. and U. when coming before the pronouns beginning with *r* it is prond. *bé-ir* or *béir*.

*Beimír* is prond. *beimírt* in S. L. and E. M. ; *beimír* in W. M. ; in C. and U. *béad mair* is usually spoken instead.

14. As in the future (*see* App. 9) the *r* of the inflexions of the conditional is usually in the spoken language aspirated and pronounced like *h*. When so sounded it changes the sound of a preceding *b*, *v*, or *g* to respectively *p*, *t*, or *c*, *e.g.*—*oo rzuabrá, v'féaró* or *oo tzuaró* which would be prond. *oo rzuaprá, v'féatá* or *oo tucéá*.

The ending *-aó* is prond. *-ac* in M. and S. C. but *-úó* in N. C. and U.

The endings *-raó* and *-reaó* when coming before a pronoun beginning with *r* are usually sounded in C. and U. like *-rait* and *-rit*, *e.g.*—*oo rzuabraó ré, v'féaró ré, oo tzuaraó ré*, which are prond. *oo rzuaprait ré, v'féatait ré, oo tucit ré* (*cf.* Apps 11 and 12).

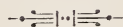
In M. and S. C. the *é*, in the inflexions of the conditional of the second conjugation is softened to *ǵ*. The ending—*ócaó* is shortened to *ó'c* (*cf.* App. 9).







# VOCABULARY.



## IRISH-ENGLISH.

Ἀβδ, *n. f. 5, gen. Ἀβανν, pl. αἰβνε, αἰβνεᾶδᾶ, a river.*

Ἀβδαινν, *n. f. 2 and 3, gen. Ἀβνα and αἰβνε, pl. αἰβνε, αἰβνεᾶδᾶ, a river.*

Ἀβροῦᾶο, &c., *fut. dep. of ἀβαιρ, shall or will say. See § 226.*

Ἀβροῦᾶινν, &c., *condit. dep. of ἀβαιρ, should or would say. See § 226.*

Ἀουῖβαιρτ, *past tense of ἀβαιρ, said. See § 164.*

Ἀῖαιρῶ, *n. f. 2, gen. αἰῖτε or Ἀῖαιρε, pl. αἰῖτε, a face; in prep. phrs. ἰ ν-Ἀῖαιρῶ, against; ἰε h-Ἀῖαιρῶ, for, for the purpose or use of; ἀρ Ἀῖαιρῶ, opposite (all followed by the *gen.*); Ἀῖ ὑἑᾶναῖ ἀρ Ἀ Ἀῖαιρῶ φῑν, doing for himself. See idioms.*

Ἀῖῶῖεἰλ, *n. f. 2, exaggeration.*

Ἀῖρῑεανν, *n. m. 1, gen. Ἀῖρῑινν, Mass; generally used with the def. article; Ἀῖ ἰῖῖῖῖᾶο Ἀν Ἀῖρῑινν, saying (lit. reading) Mass.*

Ἀῖρῶ, *n. f. 2, direction (north, south, &c.); point of the compass; heed; nῑῑ ἁον Ἀῖρῶ Ἀῖᾶμ ἀρ, I do not heed him, I do not think anything of him; nῑῑ ῑῡῖ ῑῖ ἁον Ἀῖρῶ ἀρ mo ᾶινντ, he took no notice of my talk; ἀρ ῖᾶᾶ ῡῖῖῖ Ἀῖρῶ, from every direction.*

Ἀῖρῑτε, *adj. some, certain, special; ῖο ἡἈῖρῑτε, especially; Ἀῖτ ῖο ἡἈῖρῑτε (M.), at any rate. Ἀῖτῑρῶ in C.*

Ἀῖρτ, *gen. of Ἀῖρτ; in name ὀ ἡἈῖρτ, O'Hart.*

Ἀῖτῑῖῖῖῖᾶ, *n. m. 4, regret (also Ἀῖτῑῖῖῖῖᾶ, n. m. 1); τᾶ Ἀῖτῑῖῖῖῖᾶ ὀρῑμ, I regret.*

Ἀῖτνε, *n. f. 4, acquaintanceship, recognition; Ἀν ῑῑῡῖῖ Ἀῖτνε Ἀῖᾶτ Ἀῖρ, are you acquainted with him, do you recognise him? ῑῑῡ ἰ ν-Ἀῖτνε ῑῑῑῑ, to introduce to me. ῑῑῑῑ conveys the idea of information, and ῑῑῑῑ of knowledge derived from study or experience.*

Ἀῖᾶᾶ, *adv. out (motion outwards); Ἀῖᾶᾶ Ἀνῑῑῑῑ (C.) "out here" (= after a while).*

Ἀῖᾶῑᾶᾶᾶᾶ, *adj. foolish, ill-judged; comp. nῑῑῑ Ἀῖᾶῑᾶᾶᾶᾶῖῖῖ; also Ἀῖᾶῑῑῑῑᾶᾶᾶ.*

Ἀῖῑῑῑῑῑ, *adv. thus, so; ῑῑ Ἀῖῑῑῑῑῑ Ἀῖᾶ ῑῖ, it is so; ῑῑ Ἀῖῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῖ ῑῖ Ἀῖ ῑῑῑῑ Ἀ ῑῑῑῑ, "it is what" he was going home; ῑῑ Ἀῖῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῖ ῖῑᾶῑῑῑ Ἀῖῑῑ ῖῖ Ἀῖ ὀῑ ῑῑῑᾶ, "it is how" James was and he drinking wine. This construction is often used to give more descriptive force to a sentence. The sentence just given is more vivid than— ῑῖ ῖῑᾶῑῑῑ Ἀῖ ὀῑ ῑῑῑᾶ.*

- amhar, *n. m. 1*, suspicion; tá amhar agham aip, I suspect him; ní fuil don amhar nac bfuil ré, there is not any suspicion that he is not=there is no doubt that he is; gan amhar, without a doubt, doubtless. amhar in S. C.
- amuða, *adv.* astray; caite amuða, thrown away, badly spent; tá dul amuða oir, you are mistaken.
- an (ana, M.), *intensitive prefix*, very, great (causes aspiration). See § 149; an-ruar, very cold; an-bhóo, great pride, joy; an-te or ana-te, very hot.
- an (or ain), *negative prefix*; eolar, knowledge; aineolar, ignorance.
- anall, *adv.* over (motion from beyond; cf. anonn, anuas, and anior).
- anam, *n. m. 3, gen. anma, pl. anma*, anmanna and anmnaða, a soul; aip m'anam go bfuil ré, pon my soul he is (often aip m'anam or m'anam); tá páitcior m'anma oim, I am very much afraid.
- ann, *pref. pron.* in him or it.
- ann in *phr.* 1 n-ann, able to; 1 n-innib (U.).
- annam, *in adv.* go hannam, seldom, rarely.
- annra, *comp.* of ionmhuin, dearer, fonder; ip annra liom, I am fonder of.
- anoct, *adv.* to-night.
- anonn, *adv.* over (motion away from speaker). Cf. anall, ruar and ríor.
- anuas, *adv.* last year; anuas (M.). Sometimes spelled 1 n-uair.
- aoo, *n. m. 3*, Hugh; macaooa, McHugh, Hughes, McKee; o haooa, O'Hea, Hayes.
- aoibinn, *adj.* pleasant, delightful, happy; ip aoibinn ouit, it is happy for you, well for you; ip aoibinn liom, I think delightful, I enjoy.
- aoife, *n. f. 4*, a woman's name, Eefy, Eva.
- aoirca, *adj.* old, aged; *comp.* níor aoirca.
- ai, aip' or aipa, *defect. v.* says, quoth (used in quoting exact words of speaker). See § 189.
- apa, *interj.* an exclamation used at the beginning of a clause in an expostulatory or deprecating manner. It is something like—well, now, really.
- amam, sometimes spelled ruam, *adv.* ever (should not be used for future time).
- ba, *past tense and conditional of ip.* See § 132 and 134.
- bac, *v. intr. 1*, meddle, stop, impede, hinder; ná bac leip, don't mind it.
- bacaó, *n. m. 1*, a lame person; also *adj.* lame; *comp.* níor bacaíge.
- baó, *past tense and conditional of ip.* See § 132 and 134.
- báiró, *n. f. 2*, affection; tá báiró agham leip, I have affection for him.
- bail, *n. f. 2*, luck, prosperity; effect, consequence; bail ó oia oir, prosperity from God on you; ip oic an bail aip é, it is an injury or loss to him; ip maic an bail oim é, it is good for me; ip oic an bail aige oim é, he did me a bad turn or injury; oioó-bail, ill consequences.

**baileac**, *adj.* exact, frugal, thrifty prosperous. *ní baileac*, not quite, hardly, scarcely; *comp. níor bailige*. Sometimes pronounced *ballac*—*e.g.*, *ballac tium*, quite dry.

**baile áta cliac**, *n. m.* 4, Dublin (*lit.* the town of the ford of the hurdles).

**baire**, *v. tr.* 1, baptize; *v. n.* *baireas*; *v. adj.* *baire*. See *idioms*.

**báirteac**, *n. f.* 2, rain; *as clargairt* (or *as clagairt*) *báirtige* (or *as clagairnac báirtige*), pouring rain. In U. and N. C. often *báirleac*. *clargairt* is the usual word in *tar-con-naet*; *clagairt* in N. Galway and *clagairnac* in Munster. In S. C. *báirteac* means ordinary rain and *feartainn* very heavy rain as in a storm. In M. and N. C. and U. the opposite usage obtains.

**baozal**, *n. m.* 1, danger; *deamán baozal oir*, not a fear of you.

**bámaç**, *in phr.* 1 *mbámaç* (or *mbáirteac*), to-morrow; *lá ar n-a bámaç*, the next day.

**bárr**, *n. m.* 1, a crop; summit, top, acme; *in prep. phr.* *ve bárr*, as a result of (followed by *gen.*). See *idioms and Part I*.

**béas**, *fut. of verb to be*, I shall, or will, be. See § 192.

**béas**, *condit. of verb to be*, would, or should, be. See § 214.

**béal an áta**, *n. m.* 1, Ballina (*lit.* the mouth of the ford).

**béal feirroe**, *n. m.* 1, Belfast.

**béarras**, *béarrair*, &c., *irreg. fut. of beir*, I (thou, &c.) shall or will bear or carry. See § 228.

**béarras**, *béarrair*, &c., *irreg. fut. of tabair*, I shall or will give or bring. See § 229.

**béarrainn**, *béarrás*, &c., *irreg. condit. of beir*, I should or would bear (bring or carry); also *irreg. condit. absol. of tabair*, I should or would give (or bring); *béarrainn air*, I should or would catch (seize or overtake) him. See §§ 228 and 229.

**béir**, *fut. of verb to be*, shall, or will, be. See § 192.

**béirir**, *béimír*, &c., *condit. of verb to be*, they (we, &c.) would or should be. See § 214.

**beirte**, *v. adj.* born, borne, carried. See *beir* and *idioms*.

**bí**, *1st pers. sing. imperative of verb to be*. See § 203.

**bí**, *past tense of verb to be*, was, were. See § 136.

**bias**, *n. m.*, *irreg. gen.*, *bíò*, food.

**bíoir**, *2nd pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let ye be. See § 203.

**bíoir**, *3rd pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let them be. See § 203.

**bíoir**, *2nd pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let ye be. See § 203.

**bím**, *1st pers. sing. of habit. present and of imperative of verb to be*, I am, I "do be," let me be. See §§ 42, 203 and 204.

**bímír**, *1st pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let us be. See § 203.

**bímír**, *1st pers. plur. imperfect of verb to be*, we used to be. See § 208.

**bínn**, *bíteas*, &c., *imperfect of verb to be*, I (thou, &c.) used to be. See § 208.

**bíoir**, *3rd pers. sing. imperative of verb to be*, let him (her or it) be. See § 203.

**bíoir**, *3rd pers. sing. imperfect of verb to be*, used to be. See § 208.

bioi, *n. m.* 1 and 3, *gen.* beapa or bioi, *pl. id.*, a spike, a spit (for roasting), bioi cléite, a tine (or spike) of a harrow.

bior, bír, &c., *past tense of verb* to be, I (thou, &c.) was. See § 136.

bipeac, *n. m.* 1, improvement; an bpuil bipeac aḡat, are you better? Tá bipeac aih, he is improved (in worldly circumstances).

blar, *n. m.* 1, a taste, accent (in speaking); deamán blar maiteapa, not a bit (*lit.*, taste) of good.

blarta, *adj.* tasty, with a 'good accent, well-accented.

bleio, *n. f.* 2, "comhether;" ro buail pé bleio oim, he struck up a conversation with me, he put a "comhether" on me.

bliaðam, *n. f.* 3, *gen.* bliaðna; *pl.* bliaðna (when a definite number), bliaðanta (when indefinite), a year; i mbliaðna (during) this year.

boct, *adj.* poor; *comp.* níor boíte.

bonn, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* buinn, *pl. id.* a sole (of boot, &c.); a groat (a small coin); aét an oipeao le bonn mo bóioge, but as much as the sole of my boot; ní fuil bonn rḡpear aḡam, I have nothing (not a "rap," N. C.); aih áit na mbonn, on the spot, on the instant, immediately. See idioms.

briáán, *n. m.* 1, a light shower.

briaoac, *adj.* tearful, dropping; *comp.* níor briaoaige. See idioms.

briat, *v. tr. and intr.* 1, expect, depend, betray; *v. n.* briat; aḡ briat aih, expecting to, intending to, depending upon; sometimes spelled briat.

briát, *n. m.* 3, judgment; go briát, ever, till judgment (*future time only*); go bpuinn an briáta, for ever and ever (*lit.*, to the womb of the judgment). See idioms.

brieáz, *pl.* brieázta; *adj.* fine; iḡ brieáz tiom é, I like it, I think it fine; má'r brieáz leat, if you like; *comp.* níor brieázta or brieázta; prond. brieáca.

brieanáan, *n. m.* 1, Brendan (a man's name).

brieoite, *adj.* ill, ailing, sick.

briúio, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* briúoe, Brigid.

buiḡ, *v. tr.* 1, break, dismiss; *v. n.* buieao; *v. adj.* buirte.

biomaac, *n. m.* 1, a colt.

bioruiḡ, *v. trs. and intrs.* 2, excite, incite, arouse, stimulate, stir up, hurry, make haste; *v. n.* bioruiḡao; *v. adj.* bioruiḡte; bioruiḡ oir, make haste, hurry up.

briúíḡ, *v. tr.* 1, push, bruise, crush; see idioms; *v. n.* briúíḡao; *v. adj.* briúíḡte.

buaac, *n. f.* 2, a pinnacle; that which is best for anything; a cap of mist on a hill. Takes a *masc.* pronoun. See idioms. The dative buaic is often used for the nom. in S. Connacht.

buaacail, *n. m.* 3, *gen.* buaacalla, *pl.* buaacailí, a boy.

buíoeac (oe), *adj.* thankful, grateful (to); *comp.* níor buíoe.

buíoean, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* buíoe, *pl. id.* a party, a company (of soldiers, &c.), a class (of students); buíoean na ḡaeóilḡe, the Irish class.

bunáite, *adv.* almost, nearly.

bunáite, *n. f.* 4, a majority, greater portion; a mbunáite, the majority of them; also bunáilte, and bunáite (Sligo).



**cao éuige**, usually *prond*. 'tuige, why, what for? (*lit.*, towards what?) **cao éuige a maib ré**, why was he? **ḡaḡ uile** ('éuile) éuige every why.

**caillte**, *v. adj.* lost, ruined, very bad, miserable, miserly.

**cainnt**, *n. f.* 2, talk; **naḡ boḡ aḡa** an éainnt aḡa, is it not soft you have the talk, it is easy for you to talk; **ná bí aḡ cainnt**, don't be talking (expressive of wonder); **cainnt a baint ar**, to make him talk.

**cáiríoe**, *n. f.* 4, delay, respite, credit, "tick," delay; **cuir ar cáiríoe**, put off, procrastinate; **ceannuiḡ ar cáiríoe**, buy on credit, on "tick." See *idioms*.

**caisleán**, *n. m.* 1, a castle.

**call**, *n. m.* 1, necessity, want, loss; **ní fuil don éall aḡam**, there is no necessity for me; **ní fuil don éall oim**, I am not in any want; **ní fuil mé i ḡcall**, I am not in (actual) want.

**caoirínḡin**, *n. m.* 4, Kevin.

**Cártaḡ**, *n. m.* 1, a name; in *sur-name*, **mac Cártaḡ**, MacCarthy.

**cár**, *n. m.* 1, a cause, a case; **tá mair a cár aḡe**, he has enough for himself (*lit.*, the supply of his case); **bá é an cár céanna** é, it was all the same (*lit.*, it was the same case).

**carḡ** (M.), *n. f.* 2, a coat.

**caḡair**, *n. f.* 5, *gen.* caḡair; *pl.* caḡairḡa, a city.

**Caḡal**, *n. m.* 1, a man's name, Cahal. Sometimes anglicised to Charles.

**céaḡta**, *n. m. and f.* 4, a plough; also **céaḡt**.

**céao**, *num. noun, pl.* **céaoḡta**, a hundred (followed by the *nom. sing.*); the article is usually

used with the plural—*e.g.*, **na céaoḡta** ruine, hundreds of people.

**céao**, *num. adj.* first; causes *asp.*; the *c* is *aspirated* after the article—*e.g.*, an **céao** fear.

**Ceallaḡ**, a name: **Ó Ceallaḡ**, O'Kelly.

**céana**, *adv.* already, before (= already); **céana réim**, even already; **an lá céana**, the other day.

**ceanntar**, *n. m.* 1, a district.

**ceap**, *v. tr. and intr.* 1, think, imagine, invent, compose, appoint; *v. n.* **ceapaḡ**; *v. adj.* **ceapḡa**. **tá mé aḡ ceapaḡ**, I think, am thinking (W. Galway).

**ceapḡca**, *n. f.* 4 and 5, *gen. id.* and **ceapḡcan**, *dat. id.* and **ceapḡcain**, *pl.* **ceapḡcaí**, a forge; *prond.* **ceapḡa**.

**cé mar**, *interrog. adv.*, how?

**Cian**, *n. m.* 1, Keane (a man's name).

**Ciarrán**, *n. m.* 1, a man's name, Kieran.

**Ciarrmaib**, *n. f.* 4, Kerry.

**éifeao**, **éifir**, &c., *irreg. fut. absol.* of **feic**, I (thou, &c.) shall or will see. See § 222.

**éifinn**, **éifeá**, &c., *irreg. condit.* of **feic**, I (thou, &c.) should or would see. See § 222.

**Cill Ala**, *n. f.* 2, Killala.

**Cill Coinniḡ**, *n. f.* 2, Kilkenny.

**cionntaḡ**, *adj.* guilty; *comp.* **níor cionntaḡe**. **ní mire ir cionntaḡ leir**, it is not my fault, it is not I who am guilty of it.

**cíor**, *n. m.* 3, rent.

**clann**, *n. f.* 2, *gen.*, **clainne** or **cloinne**, *dat.* **clainn** or **cloinn**, *pl.* **clanna**, children (family taken collectively); **clann mac Séamuir**, James's sons; a

clann inígean, his daughters; clann míc píearaí, Peter's son's children.  
 clargairt (or clagairt), *n. f. 2*, a pouring, teeming (of rain). See báiríoeas.  
 cleamnar, *n. m. 1*, a match (matrimonial).  
 cleiteamnar, *n. m. 1*, dependence; 1 *sc.* depending on (followed by *gen.*). Also cléit.  
 cliabán, *n. m. 1*, a cradle.  
 cliámain, *n. m. 2*, *gen.* cliámna, *pl.* cliámnaí, a son-in-law.  
 cliat, *n. f. 2*, *gen.* cléite, *dat.* cléit, *pl.* cliata, a harrow, a hurdle; bráca is the *M.* word for harrow.  
 clir, *v. intr. 1*, fail (in doing a thing); *v. n.* clireas; oo clir ré oim, it failed me, it surpassed me; ná clir oim, don't fail me.  
 cloc, *n. f. 2*, a stone.  
 cnearta, *adj.* honest (*C.*), gentle (*M.*); *comp.* níor cnearta.  
 cnoc, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* cnuic, *pl. id.*, a hill; prond. cñoc in *C.* and *U.*  
 coisil, *v. intr. 2*, sleep; *v. n.* coislaó; tá ré i n-a coislaó, he is asleep; táim ag dul a coislaó, I am going asleep. See § 58 and 161.  
 coisil, *v. tr. 2*, spare; rake (fire); coisil írteas ar an teine, push in to the fire. Syncopated verb.  
 coinne, *n. f. 4*, a meeting, opposition; used in *prep. phrs.* fá coinne, to fetch, for (after verbs of motion), for the purpose of (*U.*); 1 *sc.* coinne, to meet (*M.*), to fetch, for (after verbs of motion, *C.*), against (*M.*); tá coinne agam leis, I have an appointment with him, I expect to meet him; ionas

coinne, a rendezvous; gan coinne, unexpectedly.  
 conniḡ (or conḡbuiḡ), *v. tr. 2*, keep; *v. n.* coinneál (or conḡbáil); *v. adj.* conniḡte.  
 coláiríoe, *n. m. and f. 4*, a college.  
 colann, *n. f. 3*, *gen.* colna, *dat.* colainn, *pl.* colna, the body; also colainn, *gen.* colainne, *dat.* colainn, *pl.* colainneaí.  
 Colum, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* Colum, a man's name; also spelled Colm, *gen.* Cuilm.  
 com, *conj.* as; used in making comparison, com—le (with noun), com—agur (with verb), as—as, *e.g.*, Tá art com mór le Conn, Art is as big as Conn; ní'l art com maí agur bíeo ré, Art is not as good as he used to be; có in *U.*  
 comairle, *n. f. 4*, counsel, advice; cuiríodair ag comairle i gceann a céile, they consulted together (*lit.*, they put their advice in the head of one another); ceap ré (or cinn ré) comairle, he decided. Often takes a *masc. pron.*  
 comurra, *n. m. 5*, *gen.* comurran, *pl.* comurraín and comurpanna, *gen. pl.* comurran, a neighbour.  
 Conán, *n. m. 1*, a man's name, Conan.  
 connaic, *past tense* of feic, saw. See § 176.  
 Concubair, *n. m. 1*, a man's name, Connor; ó Concubair, O'Connor; prond. Cñocúir in *C. & U.*  
 congnaim, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* congnaim or conganra, help, assistance; usually prond. cúnam or cúnú, *gen.* cúnam or cúnta.  
 connasae, *n. m. 4*, *pl.* connasete, a county.

**κόημα**, *n. f. 4, gen. id, pl. κόηματα*, a coffin (C.). Also *κουήμα*.  
**κοημάριον**, *n. m. 3, gen. κοημαρίου*, *pl. id.* a league, a covenant; Κοημάριον να ζαεῖσθαι, the Gaelic League.  
**Κορκάιξ**, *n. f. 2, gen. Κορκάιξε*, Cork.  
**κορπ**, *n. m. 1, gen. κορπ or κορπ*, *pl. id.* a body, a corpse; *le κορπ ἄταιρ*, with dint of joy.  
**κότα**, *n. m. 4*, a coat; petticoat in M.  
**κραίκεανν**, *n. m. 1, gen. κραίκινν*, skin. *See idioms.*  
**κράοβ**, *n. f. 2*, a branch; *μυζ πέ αν κραοβ λειρ*, he bore away the palm; he got first place.  
**κροῶ**, *v. tr. 1*, hang; *v. n. κροῶσθαι*; *v. adj. κροῶτα*; hung (*i.e.*, in a continued condition of hanging), *αι κροῶσθαι*. *See § 209.*  
**κροῖοε**, *n. m. 4, pl. κροῖοτε*, a heart; *τά πατρίοι μο κροῖοε οἱμ*, I am greatly afraid. *See ρίκεαλλ*. *See idioms.*  
**κρυαῶδός**, *n. f. 2*, haste, urgency, pressure (of work, &c.); *τά κρυαῶδός οἱμ*, I am pressed for time, I am in a hurry, I am busy; *τά κρυαῶδός λειρ αν ποῶτῦιρ*, the doctor is urgently wanted; *κυρι κρυαῶδός λειρ*, hurry him up.  
**κρυαῖον-ῆαρ**, *n. m. 1*, a hard case; *ι ζερυαῖον-ῆαρ*, in a sad predicament, very "hard up."  
**κρυῖ**, *n. m. and f. (C.) 2 and 3, gen. κρυῖα or κρυῖτε*, *pl. κρυῖα*, shape, appearance, figure, form, state, condition; *ι ζερυῖ α πόρτα*, marriageable (*lit.* in the condition of her marrying); *ι ζερυῖ αν τραζαιρ*, dangerously ill (*lit.*, in the condition of the priest); *ι ζερυῖ ιρ ζο*, so that. *Prond. κρυφ in N. C.*

*ευσῶαρ*, *past tense of τέιξ*, I went. *See § 177.*  
*ευσῶρ*, *past tense of τέιξ*, went. *See § 177.* *Prond. ρυαῖον in C. and U.*  
**ευσαιρ**, *n. f. 3, gen. ευσαιρα*, a visit; *ουλ αι ευσαιρ*, to go on a visit; *ευσαιρ α ῥαδαιρ αιρ*, to visit.  
**ευσαιρ**, &c., *past tense of ελιν* or *ελοιν*, heard. *See § 170.*  
**εῦα** (*εῦῆα*, M.), *prep. pron. of εῦν*. *See § 174.*  
**εῦγαμ** (*εῦζαμ*, M.), &c., *prep. pron. of εῦν*. *See § 174.*  
**εῦι** (*εῦι*, M.), *prep. pron. of εῦν*. *See § 174.*  
**εῦμνε** (or *εῦμιν*), *n. f. 4*, memory, recollection, remembrance; *τά εῦμνε μαῖτ αζαμ αιρ* or *ιρ μαῖτ ιρ εῦμιν τιον* *έ*, I remember him well. The *μ* is silent in M.  
**εῦρ**, *n. f. 2*, a cause, a reason; takes a *masc. pron.*; *οῆανραιρ πέ εῦρ νομ*, it will do for me (suit me).  
**εῦρλε**, *n. f. 5, gen. εῦρλεανν*, *pl. εῦρλεαννα* or *εῦρλεαῆα*, a vein, a pulse; *α εῦρλε μο εῦρλε*, pulse of my heart.  
**εῦμα**, *n. m. (M.) and f. (C.) 4, pl. εῦματα*, a way, a manner, condition, appearance, form, shape; *αι εῦμα αιρ βιτ* or *αιρ αον εῦμα*, at any rate. *See idioms.*  
**εῦμανν**, *n. m. 1*, a society, an association.  
**εῦμαρ**, *n. m. 4*, a dance (C. and U.); *μιννε* is the word used in M. where *εῦμαρ* means playing.  
**εῦμαρῖξ**, *v. intr. and tr. 2*, dance; *v. n. εῦμαρῖξῶθαι*.

uán, *n. m.* 1 and 3, *gen.* uána and uáin, fate, lot, destiny; 1 uóán u'á céile, fated for one another; 1 uóán uo, destined or fated for. See uán, a poem.

uar, *prep.* by (used in asseverations); uar ríad, by a deer (= by Jove, &c.); uar an leabhar, by the book; uar mo bhráthar, by my word; uar mo lám, by my hand; uar ríiadh, by a mountain; prond. uoir in S. C.

uar (le), *defect. v.* uar liom, it seems to me, it seemed to me, methinks, methought; prond. uoir in W. Galway. See § 189.

uad, *n. m.* 3, *pl.* uadanna, *gen. pl.* uadann, colour; ar uad an óir, of the colour of gold. See *idiom.*

ué, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* uéite or uiair, a spark, the vital spark; tá ré 1 nbeiréad na uéite, he is in the last gasp; tá an ué ar, he is dead.

ueadair, *dependent past tense* of téig, went. See § 177.

ueacair, *adj.* difficult; *comp.* níor ueacra. See § 130.

ueag, *adj.* good; always prefixed to the noun and causes *asp.*—e.g., ueag- fear, a good man. It cannot be used as a predicate.

ueagair, *dependent past tense* (M.) of téig, went. See § 177.

ueara, *n.* in *phrs.* tugar fá ueara, I noticed; cuir fear fá ueara uó or tugar fá ueara air, I made him, caused him (to do a thing, &c.). fé ueara or fé uear in M.; cao fé uear é, what caused it?

uearbháthair, *n. m. irreg. gen.* uearbháthar, *pl.* uearbháithre or uearbháithreaca, a brother (by blood). This word is com-

pounded of the words uearb, real, and bhráthair, a brother (in religion). Usually prond. ureibáthair (N. C.); ureibáthair (W. Galway & Aran). Ureibáthair (M.). Genitive often uearbháthara in S. C.

uearbhá, *adj.* certain, sure, tried, proved.

uearic (ar), *v. intr.* 1, look (at); *v. n.* uearicaó.

uéaric, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* uéirice, alms, charity; fear uéirice, a beggerman; as iarraidh uéirice, begging; 1 scleiteamhar a uéirice, depending on (his) alms.

ueairfao, &c., *irreg. fut.* of abair, I will or shall say. See § 226.

ueairfainn, &c., *irreg. condit.* of abair, I would or should say. See § 226.

ueariz, *v. tr.* 1, redden; *v. n.* uearizá; *v. adj.* uearizta; ueariz uo píopa, light your pipe.

uearindair, *dependent form of irreg. past. tense* of uéan, did, made. See § 182.

uearuis, *v. tr. and intr.* arrange, dispose, mend, get in position, prepare; *v. n.* uearuzá; *v. adj.* uearuishte; uearuis aníor, draw up; uearuis anall, draw over; uearuis éiric, get into position (said to cows, &c.).

ueimin, *adj.* certain, sure; 30 ueimin, *adv.* indeed, certainly. 1r ueimin liom, I am sure, certain. The *m* is silent in M. ueimin, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* ueimne, assurance, certainty.

uéin, in *prep. phr.* fá uéin, towards, to meet, to interview, for, to fetch (followed by *gen.*).

ueirbhíur, *n. f. irreg. gen.* ueirbhiric, ueirbhe. éar or ueirbhíura, *pl.* ueirbhíuraca or



- veirbhréarma (M.), a sister (by blood). This word is compounded of the words vearb, real, and ríur, a sister (in religion). Usually pronounced veiréiríur (N. C.); vearbhar (Aran and Galway); veiríur (M.). The *gen.* is pronounced veiríur (Galway); and veirféir (M.). The *pl.* is pronounced vearbma in Aran and W. Galway.
- veiréar, *n. m. 1, gen. veiríur*, the end, rear, stern, last; rá veiréar, at last; rá veiréar éir éall, at long last; ar veiréar, behind, in the rear; an ceann veiríur, the last one, the hindmost one.
- veiréanna, *adj.* late, last.
- veiréanna, lateness, in *phr. 1e* veiréanna, lately, of late.
- veiríur (M.) *prep. phr.* after (with regard to time; followed by the *gen.*).
- veiríur, *n. m. 1*, hurry, haste.
- veiríur, *n. f. 4*, the last, end; go veiríur, *adv.*, for ever: go veiríur na veiríur or go veiríur na veiríur, for ever and ever, until the end of time.
- veiríur, See veiríur and § 189.
- veiríur, *n. m. 3, gen. veiríur*, Dermot; mac veiríur, MacDermot.
- veiríur, *n. m. 1, gen. veiríur*, one's best endeavour; tá ré as veiríur a veiríur báir asur beiríur, he is doing his dead (or level) best (*lit.*, his best of death and life); as veiríur ar éiríur a veiríur or ar a veiríur, working at his very best (*lit.*, on the heart of his best or on his full best).
- veiríur, *irreg. past tense* (M.) of veiríur, did, made. See § 182.
- veiríur, *n. f. 2*, want, need, deficiency; go veiríur tá veiríur or veiríur, what do you want (or need)?
- veiríur, *n. m. 3*, a lawyer.
- veiríur, *adj.* likely, probable; *comp.* ní veiríur veiríur.
- veiríur, *n. m. 1*, the world, the earth; ar veiríur an veiríur, on the face (*lit.*, back) of the earth.
- veiríur, *n. m. 1*, Daniel, Donal; ó veiríur, O'Donnell; mac veiríur, McDonnell.
- veiríur, *adj.* wretched, bad; *comp.* ní veiríur veiríur.
- veiríur, *n. m. 3*, Denis, Donough; mac veiríur, MacDonagh; ó veiríur, O'Donoghue.
- veiríur, *n. m. 3*, a party of people, company; an veiríur eiríur, the others, the other people.
- veiríur, *adj.* bad, evil; *always prefixed to the noun and causes asp.*—e.g., veiríur-veiríur, a bad man; it cannot be used as a predicate.
- veiríur, *n. m. 1*, hesitation; tá veiríur or veiríur, I hesitate.
- veiríur, *n. f. 2, pl. veiríur*; *gen. pl. veiríur*, a prize, reward, a bribe.
- veiríur, *n. m. 1*, duty, what is due to any person or thing. Tá ré veiríur or veiríur, it is my duty. See veiríur.
- veiríur, *past tense of veiríur*, said. See § 164.
- veiríur, *n. m. 1*, blight; veiríur, in Galway.
- veiríur (N. C. and U.), *prep.* between. See § 188 and App. 8.
- veiríur, *adv.*, &c., *prep. prons.* of veiríur or veiríur, between. See § 188 and App. 8.





**feadh**, *n.* space, a fathom; used in *prep. phr.* **ar feadh**, for (time), during, for the space of (followed by *gen.*); **ar feadh míle**, for the space of a mile (C.); **ar feadh bliadhna**, for (during) a year; **ar feadh** is generally used for *future time starting from any period past or present*—e.g., **éáinís ré annseo anuraidí agur o fán ré ar feadh míosa**, he came here last year and he stayed for a month (*i.e.*, from the time that he came); but the sentence—when I came to the place he had been there for a year (*i.e.*, for a year before I came) would be translated—**nuaí n-éáinís míse go dtí an áit bí ré ann bliadhain**; **tá ré ann le bliadhain**, he has been here for a year; for a year (from now) would be—**go ceann bliadhna** or **ar feadh bliadhna**. *Prond.* **ar feadh** in M.

**feadaim**, *v. intr.* 1, I can, am able.

**feadaim**, *defec. v.*, I know (*only used in the interrog. and neg.*). See § 189 and *idioms*. 3rd person *sing. past tense*, **ní feoí n-é**, he did not know; there is another form of this word—*viz.*, **feoí n-**, still in use in U.; there is a shortened form, **ní (feoí n-) mé**, in use in C.

**feapac**, *adj.* acquainted with, knowing; **is feapac mé** or **is feapac óom**, I know.

**feapac**, *adv.* henceforward, henceforth, from this on.

**feicefead**, **feicfinn**, &c., *fut. dep.* of **feic**, I (thou, &c.) shall or will see. See § 222.

**feicfinn**, **feicfeá**, &c., *condit. dep.* of **feic**, I (thou, &c.) should or would see. See § 222.

**féoilim**, *n. m.* 4, a man's name, Phelim, Felix.

**féile**, *comp.* of **fiat**.

**feilm**, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* **feilmneada**, a farm; **feirim** in M.

**feilméara**, *n. m.* 4, a farmer; **feirmeoir** in M.; also **feilméir**.

**féir**, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* **féireanna**, a festival, a feis; **féir ceoil**, a musical festival.

**fiabhar**, *n. m.* 1, fever.

**fiad**, *n. m.* 1 and 4, *gen. id.* **féir** and **fiad**, *pl.* **fiadóta**, a deer, a stag; **oár fiad**, by a deer = by Jove!

**fiarpuig** (**oe**), *v. tr. and intr.* 2, ask, enquire (of); *v. n.* **fiarpuige**; *v. adj.* **fiarpuigte**. *Prond.* **fiarpuig** in C.

**fiíce**, *numeral n.*, *gen.* **fiíceao**, *dat.* **fiícíó**, *pl.* **fiícíó**, twenty; **fiíce** and its multiples take the noun in the *nom. sing.*—e.g., **óá fiícíó duine**, forty persons; **óá éapall is fiíce**, **óá éapall fiíceao**, or **óá éapall ar fiícíó**, twenty-two horses.

**fliúc**, *adj.* wet; *comp.* **níor fliíce**. **fóbaí n-**, *defect. v.* **o'fóbaí n-**, **ba óóbaí n-** (M.) or **fóbaí n-** (C. and U) **óom**, I had like to, I had well nigh, it had all but happened to me. See § 189.

**foğlum**, *v. tr.* 2, learn; *v. n.* **foğlum**; *v. adj.* **foğlumta**; *prond.* **foğlum** in N. C. and **fablum** in M.

**foğmar**, *n. m.* 1, autumn.

**foğur**, *adj.* near; *comp.* **níor foğre** or **foğze**.

**fóill**, in *adv.* **go fóill**, yet; sometimes *prond.* **go fóilleac**.

**fóir** (**ar**) *v. tr.* 1, help, succour; *v. n.* **fóirí n-** or **fóirí n-ac**.

**follapac**, *adj.* evident, clear; *comp.* **níor follapaige**.

pop, *n.* in *phr.* níor éan pop 'ná rap aige, he had not another word to say, he "collapsed."

poppián, *n. m.* 1, a salutation; oo éuir pé poppián oim, he saluted me.

popra, *adv.* also, too (U.).

preasair, *v. tr.* 2, answer, reply to; *v. n.* preasrao or preasair; *v. adj.* preasairta; *fut.* preasródao or preiseoira.

ruadair, *n. m.* 1, an inclination, predisposition, haste, activity; tá ruadair faoi, he is "up to" something; tá oróc-fuadair faoi, he is "up to" something bad.

ruair, *irreg. past tense* of ráǵ, got, found. See § 181.

ruire, *comp.* of ruoa, longer, farther. See § 179.

ruiseao, ruizir, &c., *irreg. fut. dep.* of ráǵ, I (thou, &c.) shall or will get or find. See § 231.

ruizinn, ruizteá, &c., *irreg. condit. dep.* of ráǵ, I (thou, &c.) should or would get or find. See § 231.

ruáir, in *phr.* ní ruáir oom, it is not a matter of choice with me, I cannot choose but, I must; ní ruáir leir, he judges it imperative, will not be content without, insists. ní ruáir does not really express necessity but the absence of choice. ní ruáir nó tá ocrair oir, you must be hungry. "Must" here expresses supposition. ruáir comes from an old word ruóil which meant—*excess*. The old form still lives in U. as ruáil—*e.g.*, éarb' fopáil oom = níorb' ruáir oom. ruáir is sometimes shortened to r'láir.

rupar (or upar), *adj.* easy; *comp.*

níor rupa (or upa). Also ruparta, rupa, and ruirirte. ruirirg, *v. tr.* 2, harrow; *v. n.* ruirirgao; *v. adj.* ruirirgte; also ruirirg.

rupa, *comp.* of rupar, easier.

ṡaba, *n. m.* 4 and 5, *gen.* ṡabani, or ṡaba (M. and S. C.), *dat.* ṡabainn or ṡaba (M. and S. C.), *pl.* ṡabne, a smith; ṡaba ouh, a blacksmith. Mac ṡabann, MacGowan, Smith.

ṡaeóilg, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* ṡaeóilge. Irish (language). ṡaoluinn in M.; ṡaeóilge is used in the nom. and acc. in Galway. Pron. ṡaeóilic in N. C. and U. where the *gen.* is ṡaeóilice.

ṡaeóilgeoir, *n. m.* 3, a Gaelic speaker. ṡaeóiliceoir in U. and N. C.

ṡaillim, *n. f.* 2, Galway; baile móir na ṡaillime, the town of Galway.

ṡallua, *adj.* foreign, addicted to foreign ideas; *comp.* níor ṡallua.

ṡaltán, *n. m.* 1, a steamer, a steam-boat.

ṡair, *adj.* near; *comp.* níor ṡoirie.

ṡair, *n. m.* 1, profit, advantage, good; proximity, nearness; 'móir an ṡair é, it is a great advantage; ní fuil don ṡair beir—, there is no good to be —; *prep. pron.* 1 nṡair oo, near to (followed by the *dat.*).

ṡairróa, *n. m.* 4, a garden; fear an ṡairróa, the owner (*lit.* man) of the garden.

ṡeall (oo), *v. tr.* 1, promise (to); *v. n.* ṡeallao and ṡeallamaint; *v. adj.* ṡeallta.

ṡeobao, ṡeobair, &c., *irreg. fut. of* ráǵ, I (thou, &c.) shall or will get or find. See § 231.

ḡeoḡainn, ḡeoḡtá, &c., *irreg. condit.* of ḡás, I (thou, &c.) should or would get or find. See § 231.

ḡioḡia, *comp.* of ḡeap, shorter.

ḡluair, *v. intr.* 1, proceed, go, march; *v. n.* ḡluairéat.

ḡnátac, *adj.* usual, customary; *comp.* níor ḡnátaiḡe; 1ḡ ḡnátac liom, it is customary with me, I am in the habit of.

ḡnó, *n. m.* 3, *gen.* ḡnóta, *pl. id.* business, affairs. ḡnaḡt, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* and *pl.* ḡnaḡte in C. and U. Coirḡe ḡnóta, an Executive Committee.

ḡoḡiu, *adj.* near, recent; 1e ḡoḡiu, lately; ḡo oḡi 1e ḡoḡiu réim, until very lately; ḡo ḡoḡiu, soon. Also ḡaiḡiu.

ḡol, *v. n. m.* 1, act of crying, weeping.

ḡráḡ, *n. m.* 3, love.

ḡráinḡe, *comp.* of ḡráinḡa, uglier.

ḡráinḡa, *adj.* ugly; *comp.* níor ḡráinḡe. See § 14.

1a1ac, *n. m.* 1, compulsion; aḡ cuḡ o'1a1ac aḡ, compelling, forcing. Also 1acall in Kerry.

1aḡu, *v. tr.* 1, ask (aḡ, of), request, try, seek; *v. n.* 1aḡuairḡ; in M. a o'1aḡuairḡ = aḡ 1aḡuairḡ; after verbs of motion the latter means *for* (= seeking)—e.g., taim aḡ oul ḡo oḡi an ḡopa aḡ (or a o') 1aḡuairḡ tae, I am going to the shop for tea; 1aḡuaim aḡḡeao oḡt, I ask you for money (*lit.*, I ask money on you). This word must not be used when *ask* means *inquire*; see ḡiaḡuḡiḡ.

1móe, *adv.* yesterday; the o is still sounded in Rathlin,

1n-éir (U.), *prep. phr.* after (with regard to time; followed by the *gen.*).

inḡean, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* inḡine, *dat.* inḡin, *pl.* inḡeaneacá, a daughter; inḡean inḡic uí ceallaiḡ, Miss O'Kelly (*lit.*, the daughter of the son of O'Kelly); a é1ann inḡean, his daughters (collectively). nḡean in U.

íoc, *v. tr.* 1, pay; *v. n.* íoc; pay for, íoc aḡ, for things bought; íoc aḡ, for services rendered or evil deeds done (e.g., o'íocap aḡ an ḡcapall, I paid for the horse; o'íocap aḡ an ḡcapall a beaḡuḡaḡ, I paid for feeding the horse; íocḡaiḡ aḡ reo, you will pay for this.

íomḡa, *adj.* many (followed by the *nom. case sing.*—e.g., 1ḡ íomḡa ḡeap, it is many a man); *comp.* 1ia, more numerous. íomḡa is prond. umairḡ in C. and 'mó in M. an 'mó in M. is equivalent to cé mḡeo, how many or how much?

íonḡantaḡ, *adj.* wonderful; *comp.* níor íonḡantaḡiḡe; prond. íonḡtaḡ (C.) and únḡtaḡ (M.).

íonḡnaḡ, *n. m.* (C. and U.), *f.* (M.) 1, wonder, astonishment, surprise; tá íonḡnaḡ oḡm or 1ḡ íonḡnaḡ liom, I wonder, I am surprised; níó naḡ íonḡnaḡ, of course; prond. íonú in C.; úná in M. Sometimes íonḡnaḡ, prond. íonaḡ in S. C.

íonḡuain, *adj.* dear, fond; *comp.* níor annḡa or níor íonḡuaine.

íonnaḡ, íonnaḡ, &c., *prep. pron.* of 1, in, or ann, in. See App. 2.

íopaḡ, íopaḡi, &c. *irreg. fut.* of íḡ, I (thou, &c.) shall or will eat: see § 227.

íopaḡn. íorta. &c. *irreg. condit.*



of *it*, I (thou, &c.) should or would eat; see § 227.

*ιρσεᾶς*, *adv.* in, inwards (motion inwards). *Cf.* *αμαᾶς*).

*ιριγ*, *adv.* inside (rest inside). *Cf.* *αμουγ*).

*λαβαῖν*, *v. tr.* 1 and 2, speak; *v. n.* *λαβαῖν*; *v. adj.* *λαβαῖτα*; *fut.* *λαβαῖντι* (M.) or *λαβήσονται* (C.) *ré*; see §§ 58, 161 and 200 *λαεῖεαντα*, *pl.* of *λά*, days; *λαεῖεαντα* *παοῖμε*, holidays.

*λάζαῶς*, *adj.* agreeable, amiable, winsome; *comp.* *νίος* *λάζαιγε*

*λάμ*, *n. f.* 2, a hand; *τά* *ἅπαντες* *λάμ*, everybody knows; *ἡνὶ* *ἀν* *τραπεζῇ* *λάμ*, the greatest pride.

*λάν*, *adj.* full; *λάν* *οὐ*, full of, often prefixed to the noun or *adj.*—*e.g.*, *λάν*-*μέας*, *λάν*-*οἶδέα*, *λάν*-*τράπα*.

*λάταιν*, *n. f.* 5, *gen.* *λάτμεαῶς* and *λάτμεαῶς*, *pl.* *λάτμεαῶς*, presence, place, site, appointed place of meeting; *ῥά* *λάταιν*, at present; *ἰ* *λάταιν* or *ῥα* *λάταιν*, present (at a place); *ἰ* *λάταιν*, *prep. phr.* in the presence of (followed by *gen.*).

*λεαβᾶ* (or *λεαβᾶ*), *n. f.* 3, *gen.* *λεαβᾶ* (*prond.* *λεαβᾶ*), *dat.* *λεαβᾶ*, *pl.* *λεαβᾶς* (*prond.* *λεαβᾶς*), a bed.

*λεαβᾶν*, *n. m.* 1, *pl.* *λεαβᾶν* or *λεαβᾶ*, a book. This word is *fem.* in W. Galway.

*λεαρ*, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* *λεαρ*, a lot, a quantity; want, necessity; the sea; *ἐπὶ* *λεαρ*, beyond sea.

*λεαρ*, *n. m.* 3, benefit, advantage, profit, welfare; *ἀπὸ* *λεαρά* *μο* *λεαρά*, on the way of my welfare; *οὐ* *λεαρά* *ἀπὸ* *ἀπὸ* *λεαρ*, to direct a person for his good.

*λεαυγαῶ*, *v. n. m.*, *gen.* *λεαυγῆς*, manure, act of improving, benefitting, manuring.

*λεᾶς*, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* *λεῖτε*, *dat.* *λεῖτ*, *pl.* *λεῖτεαννα* and *λεᾶννα*, a half, one side, one of a pair—*e.g.* *λεᾶς*-*ῥογ*, one foot; *σε* *λεῖτ*. Sometimes written *λεῖτ* before words beginning with a slender vowel—*e.g.*, *λεῖτ*-*ῥέα*, a half-hundred, fifty.

*λεῖγεαρ*, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* *λεῖγῖν*, *pl. id.* and *λεῖγῖρεαννα*, a cure, a medicine, a remedy; *νί* *ῥῖν* *λεῖγεαρ* *ἄγαμ* *ἀπὸ*, I cannot help it; *λεῖγεαρ* *ἰ* *ν*-*ἄγαρ*, a cure for (*lit.*, against).

*λεῖγεαρ*, *v. tr.* 1, cure; *v. n.* *λεῖγεαρ*.

*λέιμ*, *v. intr.* 1, jump, leap; *v. n.* *λέιμνῖς*; see *idioms*.

*λέιμ*, *adj.* clear, evident, plain, manifest; *ἵ* *λέιμ* *ὅ* *ἔ*, it is clear to me, I can distinguish it

*λέιρ* (N. C.), *prep. phr.* after (with regard to time. Followed by the *gen.*).

*λεῖτ*, *dat.* of *λεᾶς*, a half, the one side of anything; *κυρῖ* *ἰ* *ν*-*ἄ* *λεῖτ*, accuse him; *ἰ* *λεῖτ*, aside; *ῥᾶ* (or *ταρῖ*) *ἰ* *λεῖτ*, come here; *ῥᾶ* *λεῖτ* or *ἀπὸ* *λεῖτ*, special, apart; *ῥεᾶς* *ἰ* *λεῖτ*, look here; *κοζᾶρ* *ἰ* *λεῖτ*, whisper apart; *ὅ* *ῥῖν* *ἰ* *λεῖτ*, from that time till this.

*λεῖτέρο*, *n. f.* 2, the like (of anything); *ἄ* *λεῖτέρο* *ῥῖν*, the like of that; *ἄ* *λεῖτέρο* *ὁ* *ῥεαρ*, his like of a man, such a man.

*λεῖργ*, *n. f.* 2, sloth, laziness; *τᾶ* *λεῖργ* *ὀρμ*, I am reluctant.

*λεῖργεᾶν*, *adj.* lazy, slothful; *comp.* *νίος* *λεῖργεᾶν*.

*λεῖρτε*, *n. m.* 4, a lazy sluggard. Also *λεῖρτε* (W. Galway).



λια, *comp.* of ιομόδα, more numerous (followed by *nom. case sing.*); "ní λια τίη'νά ζῆάρ," countries (lit., country) are not more numerous than customs.

ΐλιαν, *n. m. 1*, contraction for υίλλιαν, William.

λίαν, *n. f. 2*, a pool; time, period; in *prep. phr.* τε λίαν, during, in the time of (followed by *gen.*).

λοῦ, *n. m. 3*, a lake.

λοῦ ζαριμάν, *n. m. 3*, Wexford.

λοῦ, *v. intr. 1*, refuse, balk, flinch, fail (as—e.g., seed failing to germinate); also *loc.*

Λοννόναν, *n.* London.

λουᾶ, *n. m. 2* and *3, gen.* λουᾶς and λουᾶς, *pl.* λουᾶς, a price, value.

λουᾶ, *adj.* quick, swift, early; *comp.* νίον λουᾶτε; *adv.* ζο λουᾶ, soon, early, quickly; ὅσον λουᾶ, so soon.

λουᾶ, *irreg. comp.* of βεᾶς, smaller, less.

λουῖ, *n. f. 2, pl.* λουῖε or λουῖε-ἄννα, an herb.

λουῖ, *v. intr.* lie (down); *v. n.* λουῖ; τάλιμ ἰ μο λουῖ, I am lying (down). λουῖ is *prond.* λουῖ, in Galway and Mayo; ὅς εἰμι ρέ ἰ ν-α λουῖ οἶμ ἐ, he impressed it upon me.

Λιμνεᾶ, *n. m. 1*, Limerick.

μαῶαιε, *n. m. 4*, a field, a plain. This is the usual word for field in N. C.

μαῶαντα, *adj.* honest (M.), gentle (C.), *cf.* cnearta; *comp.* νίον μαῶαντα.

μάζνυρ, *n. m. 1* and *3*, Marus (a name); μαῶ μάζνυρα, MacManus.

μαῖρ, *n. m. 1*, an ox; Καῶαιρ να μαῖρ, Westport.

μαῶζαῖν, *n. m. 3, gen.* μαῶ-ζαῖν, a man's name, Mahon,

μαῶ μαῶζαῖν, Mac Mahon; ὁ μαῶζαῖν, O'Mahony; *prond.* μαῶν, *gen.* μαῶν.

μάζιρτι, *n. m. 3* and *4, gen.* μάζιρτι and μάζιρτεα, a master; μάζιρτι ρζοῖε, a schoolmaster.

μάιττε, *n.* in name ὁ μάιττε, O'Malley.

μαῖρ, in *interj.* ἄ μαῖρ, which is something like "faith," "be-dad," "begob," &c.

μαῖρ, *adj.* quick, lively, active; *comp.* νίον μαῖρ.

μαῖρ, in *phrs.* ἄ μαῖρ, drunk, intoxicated; ἄ βεᾶς-μαῖρ, mad drunk; *see* § 72, Rule V., Obs. 2.

μίῶαῖ, *n. m. 1, gen.* μίῶι or μίῶι, Michael.

μίε, *n. f. 4, pl.* μίε and μίτε, a mile; a thousand (followed by the noun in the *nom. sing.*); μίε is used in the plural when a definite number is mentioned—e.g., ρεᾶτ μίε, seven miles or seven thousand; μίτε, with the article, is used when the number is indefinite—e.g., να μίτε οἶνε, thousands of people.

μίττεᾶ, *adj.* terrible, fearful, destructive; *comp.* νίον μίτ-τιε.

μινῶα, μινῶι, *comp.* of μινῶ, oftener.

μῖρ, *n. f. 2, pl.* μῖρ, urgency, time, high time; ἰρ μῖρ οἶμ, it is high time for me; ἰρ μῖρ ὅμ, I think it high time.

μνά, *gen.* of βεᾶν, a woman, a wife. μνάοι, *dat.* of βεᾶν, a woman, a wife.

μό, *irreg. comp.* of μόν, bigger, larger, greater.

μοῖ, *v. tr. and intr. 1*, delay; *v. n.* μοῖτε οἶμ ρεᾶτ.

"móilleann Dia an veirí" =  
"the more haste the less speed"  
(proverb—*lit.*, God delays the  
haste).

múig-eó, *n. m.* Mayo; Connóae  
múig-eó, Co. Mayo.

múin, *v. tr.* 1, teach, instruct; *v. n.*  
múnaó; *v. adj.* múinte. Duine  
san múnaó, an unmannerly  
person.

murcáó, *n. m.* 3, Murrough (a  
name); mac murcáóa or ó  
murcáóa, Murphy.

ní, a contraction of nígean used  
instead of Ó or úa in surnames  
of females (causes *aspiration* and  
prefixes *h* to vowels)—*e.g.*,  
doirfe ní bhiaín, Eefy O'Brien;  
nóira ní hait, Nora O'Hart.

níó, *n. m.* 2 and 4, *gen. id.* or neíte,  
*fl. neíte, gen. fl. id.* and neíteáó,  
a thing, a jot, a whit.

ním, *n. f.* 2, poison; óúil nime,  
a poisonous desire.

níor (níora, *M.*), the sign of the  
comparative of adjectives. Often  
prond. níor in *C.*

nuaí (=*an uaí*), *adv.* when  
(followed by the *relative*).

oíóce, *n. f.* 4, *fl.* oíóceáóa or  
oíóceanta, a night.

óige, *n. f.* 4, youth (period of).

ola, *n. f.* 4 and 5, *gen.* ola and  
olaó, oil; éuir an ragaírt an  
ola airi, the priest anointed  
him.

oll, *prefix*, great, grand; Oll-  
rsoit, an University.

óia, *interj.* an exclamation used  
when astonished or shocked.

páipéai, *n. m.* 1, *pl.* páipéiri or  
páipéiri, paper; páipéai  
nuaíóeáóa, a newspaper.

paráíroae, *n. m.* and *f.* 4, a parish;  
ragairt paráíroae, a parish  
priest; paráíroae in *M.*

pioc, *n. m.* a jot; only used in  
*neg.* and *interrog.* sentences;  
ní'l pioc agam, I have nothing.  
pléaríaca, *n. m.* 4, children's  
play; now used for an evening  
party or social gathering.

plimp, *n. f.* 2, a "flop"; o'áon  
plimp amáin or oe plimp,  
with a "flop."

príáca, *n. m.* 4, a potato (*M.*).

praeab, *v. intr.* 1, start, spring,  
bounce, come suddenly, beat  
(of heart): *v. n.* praeabó;  
praeab ré i n-a íuiríoe, he started  
up (into a sitting posture from  
lying): praeab ré i n-a íearaím,  
he sprang to his feet.

préáca, *v. adj.* perished.

préaca, *n. m.* 4, a potato (*U.*).

puinn (*M.*), *n. f.* much; only used  
in *neg.* and *interrog.* sentences.

raðar, raðair, &c., *past dep. tense*  
*of verb* to be, was, were; see  
§ 137.

raçaó, raçair, &c. (or raçao,  
raçair, &c.), *irreg. fut.* of  
téiç, I (thou, &c.) shall or will  
go; see § 225.

raçainn, raçáa, &c. (or raçairinn,  
raçáa, &c.), *irreg. condit.* of  
téiç, I (thou, &c.) should or  
would go; see § 225.

ráó, *v. n.* of aiairi, saying.  
Prond. ráíort in *U.* and *N. C.*;  
see *idioms.*

ragao, ragair, &c. (*M.*), *irreg.*  
*fut.* of téiç, I (thou, &c.) shall  
or will go; see § 225.

ragairinn, ragáa, &c. (*M.*), *irreg.*  
*condit.* of téiç, I (thou, &c.)  
should or would go; see § 225.

ragallac, in surname ó ragallac,  
O'Reilly.



'réapto = ip é puo—*e.g.*, 'réapto  
doubaíte ré —, what he  
said was —.

reap, *v. intr.* stand; *v. n.* reapaím;  
tá ré i n-a reapaím, he is stand-  
ing; éipúš i oo reapaím, stand  
up; oo éuit ré ar a reapaím,  
he fell down dead or insensible  
(*lit.*, out of his standing); ní  
fuil reapaím ar bíť leip, there  
is no standing him; *see* § 190.

Seóinín, *n. m.* 4, a "Jackeen," a  
"Shoneen"—*e.g.*, a West Briton  
who copies the English and  
cringes to them.

reompa, *n. m.* 4, a room; reompa  
leabta, a bed-room. The eo  
is prond. *short* in C. and U. like  
the eo in oeoc, but *long* in M.  
like the eo in leó.

rēaít (= rēot) *n. f.* 3, flower, the  
best of anything; rēaít ſaeó-  
ilge, the best of Irish, excellent  
Irish; rēaít rípi, an excellent  
man.

rēataím (or rēataó), *n. m.* 1, *gen.*  
rēataím (or rēataíó), a  
while.

rēac, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* rēice, *dat.*  
rēic; *pl.* rēaca or rēacanna,  
a bush; rēac ſeal, hawthorn,  
white-thorn.

ria, *comp.* of rava, longer, far-  
ther; *see* § 179.

riampa, *n. m.* 4, amusement, fun.  
ríoc (M.)=reo é; ríoc éuſainn  
é, here he is (coming) towards  
us

rine, *comp.* of rean, older.

ríol, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* ríl, *pl.* ríolta,  
seed.

ríon, *adj.* continual; usually *pre-*  
*fixed* to nouns and verbs, and  
causes *asp.*, *e.g.* ríon-báirteač,  
continual rain; as ríon-éainnt,  
continually talking; oo ríon,  
or ſo ríon, always.

ríot-maon, *n. m.* 1, a policeman  
(from ríot, peace, and maon, a  
steward).

riubal, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1, walk,  
march, travel; *v. n.* riubal; *v.*  
*adj.* riubalta; cao tá ar  
riubal, what is goi-g on?  
lučť riubail, travellers (*lit.*—  
people of travel); lučť riubal-  
ta na mbóťar, the people who  
travel the roads. Observe that  
when it governs an object the  
*v. adj.* riubalta is used as the  
*gen.* of riubal; where there is  
no object riubail is used.

riúinéapa, *n. m.* 4, a carpenter.

riúinéip, *n. m.* 3; *gen.* riúinéapa,  
a carpenter.

rēóinač, *n. m.* and *f.* 1; *gen.*  
rēóinaiš and rēóinaiše,  
throat.

rējíroe, *n. f.* 4, rest; véan oo  
rējíroe, rest yourself (N. C.  
and U.), rējíroe in U.

rlašván, *n. m.*, 1, a cold; tá  
rlašván oim, I have a cold.

pleamain, *adj.*, slippery, sleek;  
*comp.* níor pleamaine.

rlíočť, *n. m.* 3, *gen.* pleacťa,  
posterity, progeny; a track,  
trace. *see idioms.*

rlipne, *n. m.* 4, a handful of tow  
or flax; ruaipe ré ruatšar an  
ťrlipne, he got a great thresh-  
ing, he got the scutching of  
(or what is due to) the flax.

rmaiš, *n. f.* only used in *phr.*,  
níor labaipe ré rmiš 'ná rmaiš,  
he did not speak a word.

rméap, *n. m.* 1 and 2, *gen.* rméip  
and rméipe, *pl.* rméapťa, a  
blackberry.

rmio, *n. f.* 2, a syllable.

rmis, *n. f.* *see* rmaiš.

rneacťa, *n. m.* 4, snow; as cur  
řneacťa, snowing.

ročmaio, *n. f.* 2, a funeral, a fune-



ral procession; also ποῦμαιοε in *nom*  
 ποιεῖς, *v. tr.* 2, prosper; ὁ ποιεῖς ὁ θεὸς, God prosper you (the usual reply to beannaḁt leat, C.)  
 πταῖσιν, *n. m.* 4, a worn out hack; now applied to people who are always *about to learn* Irish or who begin it and do not persevere.  
 πταλλός, *n. f.* 2, a slice.  
 πτην, *v. intr.* climb; *v. n.* πτην-δοῖν, *ascend*.  
 πρῶτο, *v. intr.* sit; *v. n.* πρῶτο; τὰ πρῶτα ἡ πρῶτο, she is sitting; ὁ ἔρρις πρῶτο ἡ πρῶτο, he rose (from lying down). Suir is prond. πρῶτο in M. see § 190.  
 Súilleabán, *n. m.* 1, a person's name, Sullivan; in surnames Ó Súilleabáin, O'Sullivan.  
 Ταβαρρα, ταβαρραι, &c., *fut.* of ταβαρ, I (thou, &c.) shall or will give or bring; see § 229 and ταβαρ. Ταβαρραῖον, ταβαρρά, &c., *cond.* of ταβαρ, I (thou, &c.) should or would give or bring; see § 229 and ταβαρ.  
 τακα, *n. m.* 4, time, period; βλιαῖον ὁ τακα πο, this time last year (observe the omission of an); βλιαῖον ὁ'n τακα πο, this time next year.  
 Ταός, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* ταῖος, Thady. ταῖος is used in some parts of Central Con. in *nom*.  
 τῆνις, *past tense* of ται, came; see § 171.  
 ταιρ, ταιρτι, *prep. pron.* of ται; see § 180.  
 ται, *adv.* beyond (rest beyond). Cf. ται, τior, anall.  
 tamall, *n. m.* 1, a while.

τῆνις, &c., *past tense* of ται, came; see § 171.  
 ταοῖ, *n. m.* and *f.* 1 and 2, *gen.* ταοῖ and ταοῖ, *pl.* ταοῖ or ταοῖanna, a side; in *prep. phr.* 1 ταοῖ (followed by *gen.*) or τὰ ταοῖ (followed by *dat.*) about, concerning; καο (prond. ca') 'n-a ταοῖ (M.), why? ὅτι τὰ ταοῖ ἡ δον ἡ κα ἀμῶν, he had only one son; ταοῖ ἀμῶν, outside of.  
 ταομ, *n. f.* 2, a fit, a paroxysm; βυαῖ ταομ τῆνις, he fell ill.  
 ται (or ται), *prep.* over, past, beyond.  
 ται εἰρ, *prep. phr.* after (followed by *gen.*); also ται εἰρ.  
 τῆνις, *defective v.* it came to pass, it happened; τῆνις μέ ται, I met him; ὁ τῆνις ὁ, since it happened that.  
 ταρμ, ταρτ, &c., *prep. pron.* of ται; see § 180.  
 τεαῖ, *n. m. irreg. gen.* τῆς, *dat.* τῆς (M.) or τεαῖ (C.). Τῆς is used in M. for the *nom*.  
 τεό, *gen. sing. fem.* and *comp.* of τε, hot; see § 173; also τεότα in the *comp*.  
 τί, in *phr.* δι τί, about to; see § 194.  
 τῆς, *dat.* of τεαῖ, a house; used as a *nom.* in M. and prond. τῆς.  
 τῆς, *gen.* of τεαῖ, a house.  
 τῆνις, *prep.* about (followed by *gen.*); prond. τῆνις (τῆνις in M.).  
 τῆνις, *n. f.* 2, an accident, danger.  
 τῆνις (or τῆνις); *comp.* of τῆνις, drier.  
 τῆνις, τῆνις, &c., *irreg. fut. dep.* of ταβαρ, I (thou, &c.) shall or will give or bring; see § 229 and ταβαρ.



ἐπιθυμῶν, ἐπιθυμῶν, &c., *irreg. condit. dep.* of ταῖσαι, I (thou, &c.) should or would give or bring; see § 229 and ταῖσαι.

τοβ, in *phr.* ἀπὸ τοβ, on the point of; see § 19.

τοῖα, *n. m. 4*, the best or choice of anything; τοῖα θαυοῖζε or τοῖα να θαυοῖζε, excellent Irish; τοῖα φίλ, an excellent man, a first-class man; τοῖα να χαίτη, an intimate acquaintanceship (knowledge).

τόιμ, *n. f.* pursuit; ní fúil don τόιμ αἰζε δέτ ἀμ —, he does not run after anything but after — (*lit.*, he has no pursuit but on —), *i.e.*, he thinks more of — than of anything else.

τοῖρῖς, *v. intr. 2*, commence, begin; *v. n.* τοῖρῖςαὐ: τοῖρῖς (*v. n.* τοῖρῖςαὐ) in S. C. and τοῖρῖς (*v. n.* τοῖρῖςαὐ) in M.

τοῖρῖς, *n. m. 1*, *pl.* τοῖρῖςαὐ, fruit, *τοῖρῖς*, *τοῖρῖς*, &c., *pref. pron.* of *τοῖρῖς*; see § 180.

τοῖρῖςαὐ, *n. m. 1*, a wake; it means a funeral in U.

τοῖρῖς, *n. m.* silence; bí 'oo (or 'oo') *τοῖρῖς*, be silent, hold your tongue (*lit.* be in your silence).

τοῖρῖςαὐ, *n. m. 4*, evening, ἀπο-τοῖρῖςαὐ, the afternoon (C.); τοῖρῖςαὐ (C. and U.), um τοῖρῖςαὐ (M.), in the evening,

τοῖρῖς, *v. tr. 1*, plough; *v. n.* τοῖρῖςαὐ; *v. adj.* τοῖρῖςαὐ.

τοῖρῖς, *adj.* brave, strong; τοῖρῖς-*φίλ*, a brave man; *comp.* níορ τοῖρῖς or τοῖρῖς.

τοῖρῖς or τοῖρῖς, *pref.* across (followed by *gen.*).

τοῖρῖς, *irreg. comp.* of τοῖρῖς, stronger, braver.

τοῖρῖς (or τοῖρῖς), *pref. pron.* of τοῖρῖς, *τοῖρῖς* or *τοῖρῖς*: see § 184.

τοῖρῖς, τοῖρῖς, &c. (or τοῖρῖς, &c.), *pref. pron.* of τοῖρῖς, *τοῖρῖς* or *τοῖρῖς*; see § 184.

τοῖρῖς, *comp.* of τοῖρῖς, drier.

τοῖρῖς, *n. f. 3. gen.* τοῖρῖς, a fight; αἰ τοῖρῖς, fighting.

τοῖρῖς, *n. f. 2, gen.* τοῖρῖς, pity; *ir.* τοῖρῖς *liom*, I am sorry, I think it a pity. Takes a *masc. pron.*

τοῖρῖς, *n. f. 2*, a conjecture, an opinion, a surmise: 'ré mo *τοῖρῖς*, it is my conjecture, I consider: *πά* *τοῖρῖς* or *τοῖρῖς*, *pref. phr.* about (followed by the *gen.*); *buille* *πά* *τοῖρῖς*, a random guess *τοῖρῖς* takes a *masc. pron.*

τοῖρῖς, *n. f. 2*, account, intelligence, information, inquiry: see *idioms.*

τοῖρῖς, *past tense* of ταῖσαι, gave, brought; see § 165 and ταῖσαι.

τοῖρῖς, *n. m. 1, gen.* *τοῖρῖς*, an extra quantity, an addition, more (followed by *gen.*); *τοῖρῖς* *πόρ* or *τοῖρῖς* *eile*, besides, moreover; *prond.* *τοῖρῖς* in C. and U.

τοῖρῖς, *comp. adj.*, no positive, sooner; ní *τοῖρῖς* *oo* *bí* *ré* — 'ná —, no sooner was he — than —.

τοῖρῖς, *n. m. 1*, a journey.

τοῖρῖς, *n. f. 2, pl.* *τοῖρῖς* and *τοῖρῖς-*εαν**, an hour; an *τοῖρῖς* *rin*, that time; *τοῖρῖς-*εαν**, sometimes.

τοῖρῖς, *n. m. 1, pl.* *τοῖρῖς*, an apple; *εμάν* *τοῖρῖς*, an apple tree.

τοῖρῖς, *n. f. 3*, a will, testament; *πά* *εμάν* *le* *τοῖρῖς*, I declare solemnly; *le* *τοῖρῖς* (or *τοῖρῖς*) *mo* *θεα* *αὐ*, an asseveration used in introducing a statement; *οἱ* *τοῖρῖς* *an* *τοῖρῖς*, an

by [the will of the ant = by Jove, &c.

uí, *gen.* of uá or ó, a grandson or descendant; mac uí bhuáin, Mr. O'Brien, (*lit.* the son of O'Brien); inígean mhic uí bhuáin, Miss O'Brien (*lit.* the daughter of the son of O'Brien); bean mhic uí bhuáin, Mrs. O'Brien (*lit.* the wife of the son of O'Brien); uílc, *gen.* of olc, *n. m. 1*, evil; *see idioms.*

uime, uimpe, *pref. prons.* of um; *see* § 199.

uirge beatao, *n. m. 4*, whiskey (*lit.* water of life).

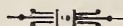
um (M.) *pref.* about; *see* § 199.

uimail, *n. f.* knowledge; cuir i n-uimail oo, inform, make known to; sometimes written iúl; *prond.* uimail in S. C.

umam, umat, &c., *pref. prons.* of um; *see* § 199; buail ré umam, I met him (M.)



# VOCABULARY.



## ENGLISH-IRISH.

About, *prep.* (concerning) *ι οταδοιθ* (followed by *gen.*), *πά οταδοθ οε* or *πά* (followed by *dat.*); (encircling) *τιμδεαλλ* (followed by *gen.*); (about, with regard to time or distance) *τιμδεαλλ*, *τουαιμ*, *πά τουαιμ*, *πά νιοραδτ* (all followed by the *gen.*); to go about the work, *ουλ ι ζσιονν να ηοιβε*, *ι η-εαδαν να ηοιβε*.

about to, *αι τι*; see § 194.

absent, *adj.*, *αι λάταιμ*.

accent, *n.* *βλαρ*.

accident, *n.* *τιμριτ*.

according to, *οο ηέμ* (followed by the *gen.*); *α λέμ* in N.C.

account, *n.* (intelligence), *τουαιμ-ιρζ*, *φαιρνέμ*, *φάμμ*.

accuse, *v.* *ουμ ι λειτ* (followed by *gen.*).

acquaintance, *n.* see *αιτνε*.

acquainted, *v. adj.*, see *αιτνε*.

across, *prep.* *τρεαρνα* or *τμαρνα* (governs *gen.*)

advantage, *n.* *λεαρ*, *ζαιμ*, *ροδαιμ*.

advice, *n.* *κομαιμλε*.

advise, *v.*, *ταδαιμ κομαιμλε οο*; *κομαιμλιζ*.

agreeable, *adj.* *λάζαδ*.

alas! *φαιδομ*!

all right, *phr.* all right (exclamation = very well), *τά ζο μαιτ*; he is all right (= he has got his opportunity) *τά λειμ*.

always, *adv.* (ever, past time), *αιμαμ*; (ever, future and present time) *δοιόδε*; (abidingly) *ι ζκομναιόδε*.

amiable, *adj.* *λάζαδ*.

anger, *v.* *ουμ φεαρζ αιμ*.

answer, *v.* *φρεαζαιμ*.

answer, *n.* *φρεαζμαθ*.

anybody, *n.* *αον-ουινε*, *έιννε*, *αοιννε*.

amusement, *n.* *ριαμρα*, *ριλτ*, *καιτεαμ αιμριμ*.

apple, *n.* *υβαλλ*.

appointment, *n.* (to meet a person), *κοιννε*.

arise, *v. intr.* *έμμιζ*.

arrest, *v.* *βειμ αιμ*; *ζαδ*.

asleep, *adv.*; see *κοιλαθ*.

assure, *v.*; see *idioms*.

attend to, *v.* (mend, repair, fix up), *ουμ αοι αιμ*; attend on, *φρεαρταλ αιμ*.

autumn, *ροζμαμ*.

Bad about (*i.e.*, not generous); see *idioms*.

Ballina, *n.* *βéal an áta*.

bed, *n.* *λεαβαθ* or *λεαβα*.

beggarman, *φαιρ υέμρε*.

begin, *v.* *τοιμζ* (U. and N. C.), *τομμιζ* (S. C.), *τομμιζ* (M.).

Belfast, *n.* *βéal φειμρε*.

belonging to—*e.g.*, a cow belonging to James, *βó le Séamur*; (pertaining to), *αζ βαμτ le*.

benefit *n.* *λεαρ*, *ζαιμ*.

best, *n.* (one's best endeavour) *οίκαλλ*; one's level best, one's very best, see *οίκαλλ*.

better, *comp. adj.* *νιορ φαιμ*; (after illness) see *βιρεαδ*.

bid, *v. in phr.* bid farewell to, *ῥάξ ῥλάν* *αξ*.  
 bishop, *n.* *εαpboξ*.  
 blackberry, *n.* *ῥμέαp, ῥμέαp ουb*.  
 blight, *n.* *ουiθεαcάν, ουbcan*.  
 book, *n.* *λεαbαp*.  
 bore, *past tense* of bear, *ῥυξ*; *see* § 185.  
 branch, *n.* *cpaob, ξέαξ*.  
 bright, *adj.* *ζεαl*.  
 brother, *n.* (by blood), *οεαpθ-ῥάταιp*; (in religion) *bῥάταιp*.  
 bush, *n.* *ῥζεαc*.  
 business, *n.* *ξnó*; *ξῥατ* (C. and U.)  
 butcher, *n.* *bῥoταιp, bῥιpτείp*.

Cahal, *n.* *Caταl*.  
 call in, *v.* (to a house, &c.), *buαil ῥpεαc*.  
 come, *v.* *έαιmιξ*; *see* § 171.  
 case, *n.* *cáp*; in *phrs.* if it were the case that, *νά mbαò ῥuo é ξo*; if it is the case that, *μά'p ῥuo é ξo*.  
 castle, *n.* *caipleán*.  
 cause, *n.* (reason) *ῥάτ, áòbap, cúp*.  
 children, *n.* (collectively), *clann*; *see* *leanb, páipoe*.  
 city, *n.* *caταιp*.  
 class, *n.* (of students) *buiròean, ῥang*; (a kind), *αιcme*.  
 clear, *adj.* (evident), *léip*; it is clear to me. I can distinguish it, *ῥ léip óom é*.  
 climb, *v.* *ῥcpap, cpéim, cpεap*.  
 coat, *n.* *cóta* (C.), *capóξ* (M.).  
 college, *n.* *coláipce*.  
 colour, *n.* *οατ*.  
 colt, *n.* *bῥiomac*.  
 Conan, *n.* *Conán*.  
 condition, *n.* *caoi, cumΔ, cpιτ, ῥuoct, vóιξ*; in a condition for, *ι ξcpιτ* (followed by the *gen.*)  
 Connor, *n.* *Concubap*.

consequence, *n.* *bail*; bad consequence, *οpoc-bail*.  
 consider, *v.* (be of opinion); *see* *baῥaῃaίl, tuαipim, vóιξ, ceap, &c*.  
 considering; *see* § 138.  
 conversation, *n.* *comῥάto*; to strike up a conversation with a person, *bleio Δ buαlαò ap óuine*.  
 Cork, *n.* *Coῥcaίξ*.  
 could, *n.* I could, *έαιmιξ* (or *έαιmíc*) *liom, o'ῥέατοap, b'ῥéioip liom, bíop ι n-ann, bíop ábaίta ap; bíop ι n-innib*.  
 county, *n.* *connοae*.  
 cradle, *n.* *cliaðán*.  
 creel, *n.* *cliað*.  
 crooked, *adj.* *cam*.  
 crop, *n.* *báip*.  
 cure, *n.* *leiξeap*.

Dance, *n.*, *οαῃpα* (C. and U.), *ῥunnc* (M.)  
 dance, *v.* *οαῃpαίξ* (C. and U.), *ῥunnc* (M.)  
 Daniel, *n.* *Domnall*,  
 daughter, *n.* *inξean*.  
 Denis, *n.* *Donncáto*.  
 depart, *v.* *imctίξ*.  
 Dermot, *n.* *οιαῃmuio*.  
 describe, *v.* *cuip ῥioῥ ap*.  
 desire, *v.* *see* *οúil, ponn, mian*.  
 detest, *v.* I detest it, *ῥ beaξ opm é*; I detest it more, *ῥ luξa opm é, ῥ luξa(p) liom é*; *see idioms*.  
 did, *v.* *ῥinne*, *see* § 182.  
 died, *v.* *ῥuaiῥ báp, o'έαξ*.  
 difficult, *adj.* *οeacaiῥ*; *see* § 130.  
 dint, *n.* (force), *teann*.  
 discover, *v. tr.* *ῥάξ amaç*.  
 Donough, *n.* *Donncáto*.  
 doubt, *n.* *see aῃpap*.  
 draw, *v.* (arrange oneself), *οεαp-aiξ*; (pull) *ταῃῥα nξ*.

drink, *n.* (drinking) ól; (continued drinking) ólaóán: (a drink) oeoó.

drink, *v. tr.* ól.

drunk, *adj.* (intoxicated) ar meirge; I have drunk it, tá pé ólta agam; he had taken drink, bí ól óeanta aige.

Dublin, *n.*, baile áta Cliaé.

dwell, *v.* see comnairde; comnuig.

Earth, *n.* (world) domán; (clay) cré, créapós.

easy, *adj.* furar, uhar, fupurta or fupurta, fupurte: éarḡaíó.

Eefy, *n.* doipe.

eldest, *sup. adj.*, 1r pine.

Ellen, *n.* eiblin.

end, *n.* veipeaó, críoó; at the end of, 1 ḡceann, 1 nveipeaó.

evening, *n.* tráétnóna.

ever, *adv.* (past time) ariam; (future time) éoróce, ḡo veó, ḡo bráé; for ever and ever, ḡo veó na nveor, ḡo veó na vóleann, ḡo bruin an bráéa.

evident, *n.* pollapaé, léir.

exaggeration, *n.* áróbéil.

exceedingly, ráir (prefix causing asp.); ráir-maíé, exceedingly good.

excellent, *adj.* toḡa, ḡḡaíé (followed by the *gen.*); ar péabar; (tip top) tar báir, tar cionn.

expend, *v. tr.* (money, &c.) caíé; I shall have to expend all my energy in order to, tá pé air agam.

extraordinary, *adj.* it is extraordinary, 1r ionḡantaé ve'n traoḡal é.

Fail, *n.* (in doing a thing) éir (ar), teir (ar), cinn (ar), peall (ar), e.g., vo éinn (or teir) oim a vóeanam, it failed me to do it, I failed to do it; vo éir pé oim,

he failed me; (of seed, &c.), loic; (balk) loic.

faith, *interj.* a marḡe.

family, *n.* (children), clann; (the family a man has to support), muirḡin; (the family a man belongs to), muinntir; (a race), plioct.

famous, *adj.* clúóamair; he is very famous, tá clú móir air. 1 farm, *n.* feilm (C. and U.); feirm (M.).

farmer, *n.* feilméara (C.), feirmeóir (M.), ḡsolós (C.), or talmaíóe

fated for, 1 noán vo.

fear, *v.* I fear, see paicóir, eagla, and eagal; no fear of him, see baóḡal.

feis, *n.* péir.

Felim, *n.* férolim.

fellow, *n.* (person) vuine.

fight, *v. tr.* and *intr.* troio.

fight, *n.* troio.

fit, *n.* (seizure, attack), taom.

flop, *n.* plimp.

fond, *adj.* ionmum; vóil; see báíó, vóil, meara, and annra.

fonder, *comp. adj.*; see annra and meara.

food, *n.* biaó.

foreign, *adj.* ḡallva.

forge, *n.* ceapóca.

fruit, *n.* toiraó.

fully, *adv.* prefix lán—e.g., fully

satisfied, lán-trápta.

Gaelic, *n.* ḡaeóilḡ; ḡaolunn (M.); ḡaeóilḡe (S.C.)

Gaelic, *adj.* ḡaeóealac; ḡaeóilḡe, the *gen.* of ḡaeóilḡ, is often used as an *adj.*, e.g.—buiréan ḡaeóilḡe, a Gaelic class.

Gaelic speaker, *n.*, ḡaeóilḡeoir, ḡaeóiliceoir (U. and N. C.).



Galway, *n.* *Ḡaillim.*  
 garden, *n.* *Ḡarriḡa.*  
 get, *v.* (procure) *ḡáḡ;* (become better, windy, worse, etc.), *see* *éiriḡ,* *bireac,* *uonact* and *olcar.*  
 give up, *in phr.* (give up doing a thing, etc.), *éiriḡ ar.*  
 going on, *ar riubal.*  
 gone, *v. adj.* (departed) *imḡiḡte.*  
 good, *adj.,* *maiḡ;* *oeaḡ* (prefixed to noun).  
 good, *in phr.* there is no good, it is no good, *ní fuil don maiḡ, ní fuil éan (don) cābairi, ní fuil blar maiḡeara, ní fuil ḡairi.*  
 got, *v.* *fuairi;* *see* § 181.  
 greater, *comp. adj.* *níor mó.*  
 guilty, *adj.,* *cionntac.*

Hand, *n.* *lám.*  
 hang, *v.* *cioḡc.*  
 happen, *v.* *éiriḡ, tárla, tuit amac.*  
 harrow, *n.,* *cliaḡ (C.), bḡáca (M.)*  
 harrow, *v.* *fuirriḡ.*  
 heard, *v.,* *cualairḡ, see* § 170.  
 heart, *n.* *cḡoirḡe.*  
 hedge, *n.* *ḡál.*  
 help, *n.,* *cābairi, conḡnam.*  
 help, *v.* (assist) *ḡóiri (air), cābriḡiḡ (le), cuirḡiḡ (le);* I cannot help it, *ní'l don neart (leiḡear or árac) aḡam air.*  
 herb, *n.* *luib, tur.*  
 hiding, *n.* *in hiding, i bḡalaḡ.*  
 holiday, *n.,* *lá ḡaoirḡe.*  
 honest, *adj.* *cnearta (C. & U.); macánta (M.)*  
 how far, *cá ḡairḡe?*  
 Hugh, *n.* *aoḡ.*  
 hundred, *num. adj.* *céao.*  
 hurrah for him, *ḡia ḡo oeḡ leiḡ.*  
 hurry, *n., see* *oeiriḡ, oeirḡear, oeabaoḡ, cḡuaḡóḡ and bḡor-tuiḡ.*

Imperative, *adj. in phr.* he thinks it imperative, *ní fuilair leiḡ.*  
 improve, *v., see* *bireac* and *ḡeabair;* *ḡeabriḡiḡ.*  
 in, *adv.* (inwards) *irḡeac;* (inside) *irḡiḡ;* *prep. i, in or ann.*  
 indeed, *adv.* *ḡo oeirim, ḡo oeabḡḡa, ḡo cinnḡe, leḡa (U.)*  
 inform, *v.* *cuir i n-uḡail oo, cuir i ḡcéill oo.*  
 inquire, *v.* (ask a question of) *ḡiarruiḡ oe;* inquire about, *see idioms.*  
 instead of, *i n-áir, i leabairḡ, i n-ionao* (all followed by the *gen.*).  
 introduce, *v.* *cuir i n-airḡe oo.*  
 Jackeen, *n.* (one who despises Ireland and imitates English manners and customs) *Seóinín.*  
 John, *n.* *Seasḡán, Eoin.*  
 journey, *n.* *turair, airḡeari.*  
 judgment, *n.* *bḡeirḡ, bḡeirḡeamḡar, bḡáḡ:* to the womb of judgment, for ever, *ḡo bḡuinn an bḡáḡa.*  
 jump, *v. intr.* *léim.*  
 just, *adj.* *cóiri;* *see* § 130.  
 just, *in such phrs. as* I have just done it; *see* § 201.

Keane, *n.* *Cian.*  
 keep, *v.* *coinniḡ.*  
 Keeran, *n.* *Ciarán.*  
 Kelly, *n.* *Ó Ceallairḡ.*  
 Kerry, *n.* *Ciarḡairḡe.*  
 Kevin, *n.* *Caoimḡin.*  
 Kilkenry, *n.* *Cill Coinniḡ.*  
 knock, *v. tr.* (at door), *buail.*  
 know, *v. tr.* (be acquainted with, recognise) *see airḡe;* (from study or experience) *see eolar;* (from information) *see ḡior;* (in neg. or interrog.) *see ḡeaoairi.*

Lame, *adj.* *bacac.*

last, *adj.* *veiréanna*ḁ, *veíðean-*  
naḁ; *adv.* at last, *pá veiréa*ḁ,  
*pá ðeoiḡ*; at long last, *pá*  
*veiréa*ḁ *tiar* taḁl; last week,  
year, &c., *see* *reac̃t̃m̃ain*,  
*bliá*ḁain; he was last, *bí ré ar*  
*veiréa*ḁ; the last one, *an ceann*  
*veiri*ḁ or *veiréanna*ḁ.

last year, *adv. phr.* *anurair*.

lately, *adv.* *le zoi*riḁ, *le veir-*  
*eanna*ḁ, *le veíðeanna*ḡe.

lawyer, *n.* *oligea*ḁóiri, *reari*olige.

league, *n.* (an organisation of  
people), *conna*ḁ; the Gaelic  
League, *Conna*ḁ na *ḡaeḁil*ḡe.

learn, *v.* *roḡluim*.

let, *in imperative*—e.g., let him be;  
*see* Lessons 44 and 45.

level, *in phr.* level best; *see*  
*oíceall*.

liar, *n.* *briéaḡa*ḁóiri; you are a  
liar, *tuḡair* *oíte*ḁ; he is a  
big liar, *tuḡ ré a veariḡ-eíte*ḁ.

lie, *n.* (falsehood) *briéaḡ*.

lie, *v. intr.* (lie down); *see* *luiḡ*  
and § 190.

life, *n.* *bea*ḁa, *raoḡal*; (vital  
spark) *oé*.

like, *in phr.* had like to; *see* *róba*ri.

likely, *adj.* *oóca*; (likely from  
appearances), *copamair*.

Limerick, *n.* *luimne*ḁ.

line of action (best); *see* *bua*ḁ and  
*idioms*.

listen (to), *v.* *éirt* (le).

live, *n.* (dwell) *see* *comna*iḁe;  
(exist) *mairi*.

livelihood, *n.* *riḡe maire*ḁaḁtaḁ;  
*riḡe bea*ḁaḁ; *see* *idioms*.

locked up, *pá ḡla*ri.

London, *n.* *lonnra*iḁ.

longer, *comp. adj.* *raioe*, *fuioe*,  
*ria*; *see* § 179.

look, *v.* (gaze), *veari*, *réa*ḁ,  
*briéatnuḡ*; he looks (= appears)  
well, *tá copamlaḁt maí*ḁ *air*,  
*tá cuma* na *maíteapa* *air*.

love, *n.* *ḡrá*ḁ, *reari*.

luck, *n.* *á*ḁ, *raḁ*, *amanta*ri, *coná*ḁ.

MacCarthy, *n.* *mac cáirta*ḡ.

MacDonagh, *n.* *mac Donnca*ḁa.

MacHugh, *n.* *mac a*ḁa.

mad drunk, *adj. phr.* *ar veariḡ-*  
*meirḡe*.

manure, *n.* *leapuḡa*ḁ, *aoite*ḁ.

many, *indef. adj.* *móran*, *móir-éiri*,  
*leari*, *a lán*, *puinn* (M.) (all  
nouns followed by the *gen.*  
*puinn* only used in *neg.* and  
*interrog.*); *iom*ḁa (followed by  
the *nom sing.*), *ir iom*ḁa *reari*,  
it is many a man: as many as,  
*an oire*ḁa *aḡur* (when followed  
by a verb).

marriageable, *adj.*; she is mar-  
riageable, *tá rí i ḡairḁ a*  
*rópta*; *ion-rópta*.

Mass, *n.* (the Holy Sacrifice), *air-*  
*reann*.

match, *n.* (matrimonial) *cleamnar*;  
(for lighting), *cipín roluir*,  
*laróḡ*, *lapair*.

Mayo, *n.* *maiḡ eó*.

medicine, *n.* *leiḡear*.

Michael, *n.* *míceál*.

mile, *n.* *míle*.

mind, *v.* (heed) *bac*; I don't mind,  
*ní mipe* *liom*.

mistaken, *v. adj.* *see* *amu*ḁa.

moonlight, *n.* *rolar* na *ḡeala*ḡe.

more, *indef. adj.* *tuille*ḁaḁ, *níor*  
*mó* (followed by *gen.*)

Murphy, *n.* *mac mure*ḁaḁ or  
*ó mure*ḁaḁ.

Murrough, *n.* *mure*ḁaḁ.

Nearer, *comp. adj.* *ḡoire*, *roirḡe*,  
*roirḡe*.

nearly, *adv.* *bunáite*; *ḡeall* *le*; *i*  
*noáil* *le*: he nearly was, *ir*  
*beaḡ* (or *ruara*ḁ) *naḁ maí*ḁ *ré*,  
*bí* *ré i noáil* *le beí*ḁ.

need, *n.*, call ; (want) earbairt ;  
there is no need for me, ní' t  
don call agam, ní gábaó dom.

neighbour, *n.*, comuinnra.

never, *adv.* (past time) ariam ;  
(present or future time) coiróce ;  
(future time) go deó, go b'ráit,  
go pleibhe ; each of these means  
*ever*, and must have a negative  
particle to mean *never*—e.g.,  
ní b'éiré ré annro go b'ráit ariar,  
he will never be here again.

next, *adj.* the next meeting, an  
céad émuinniuḡaó eile ; the  
next day, lá ar n-a báraic ;  
next week, year, &c. ; see peacé-  
main, bliadain.

night, *n.*, oiróce.

nightfall, *n.* tuitim na hoiróce.

notice, *n.* and *v.* he took no notice  
of it, leis ré tairir é ; he  
noticed (observed), tús ré fá  
veara.

numerous, *adj.* líonmair ; more  
numerous, lia (*comp.* of íomóda).

O'Brien, *n.* ó b'riain.

O'Byrne, *n.* ó b'rioin.

occupation, *n.* ; see *idioms.*

O'Donnell, *n.* ó doinnail.

oftener, *comp. adv.* níor mionca or  
níor miniciḡe.

O'Hart, *n.* ó h'airt.

O'Kelly, *n.* ó ceallairḡ.

O'Mahony, *n.* ó maḡamna (*prond.*  
ó maḡúna).

O'Malley, *n.* ó máille.

one, *num. adj.* don éapall amáin,  
one horse ; one of them (per-  
sons) uineaca, (things, animals  
&c.) ceannaca.

only, *in phr.* only for, mara  
mbéaó, contracted to mara'ó  
(*prond.* maraíac and meiréaíac) in  
S. C. ; aḡt mar' beaḡ or aḡt a  
beaḡ in N. C. ; aḡt ab'é and aḡt

mar' b'é in U. ; he has only a  
little money, ní' t aḡt beaḡán  
airḡio aḡḡe.

opposite, *prep.* ar aḡairó (followed  
by *gen.*).

order, *in phr.* in order to, le, cun.

O'Reilly, *n.* ó raḡallairḡ.

O'Sullivan, *n.* ó súilleabáin.

other, *in phr.* the other day, an lá  
rá óiréaó, an lá céana, an lá  
eile.

out, *adv.* (motion outwards) amaí,  
(outside) amuiḡ ; "out here"  
(= after a while) amaí annreo  
(in this phrase the *out* implies  
motion of time. Therefore  
amaí, not amuiḡ, is used).

outside, *adv.* amuiḡ (*prond.* amuié  
in N. C. ; amu, with accent on  
the last syllable, in S. C. ;  
amú, in M.) ; outside the door,  
taoḡ amuiḡ ve'n uoirar.

over, *adv.* (motion away from  
speaker) anonn, rall ; (motion  
towards speaker) anall ; (rest  
beyond) éall ; (rest on this  
side) i b'ur ; (over and back,  
backwards and forwards) anonn  
aḡur anall.

over, *prep.* (across) tar ; (above)  
or cionn.

Parish, *n.* paráiríoe, paróiríoe.

particle, *n.* *in phr.* a particle of  
respect, see cnaipe.

party, *n.* (a company) buiríean,  
uream, uiong (an uncomplimentary  
word) ; (a social even-  
ing) pléaraíaca.

past, *adv.* tar.

pay, *v.* íoc (ar, for things bought ;  
ar, for services rendered or evil  
deeds done), uíol (ar, for, M.).

perhaps, *conj.* b'féiríe (= it was,  
or would be, possible).

perished, *adj.* (with cold, &c.) pré-  
aḡta (C.), leaḡta (M.).





seize, *v.* βεiri αρ, ζαδ.  
shop-keeper, *n.* ρεαρ ριορα,  
ριορασοίρ, ceannairde ριορα.  
shove, *v.*; see bpiúiz.  
shower, *n.* cioē, múr, (a light  
shower) bpiáoán, (mizzling)  
ceobairnac báirtizē.  
side, *n.* ταςθ.  
signs, *n.* in *phr.* so signs on him,  
see ρlioēt and *idioms.*  
silent, *adj.*; see τорт.  
sister, *n.* (by blood) οεινδρίύρ, (in  
religion) ριύρ.  
sit, *v.*; see ρuir, buait and § 190.  
sleep, *v.*; see cooiaō.  
slice, *n.* ρτιαλλόζ.  
slippery, *adj.* ρleamain.  
sluggard, *n.* leoipoe, ρτρίómpe,  
ρállpóir, leirgeoir.  
smith, *n.* ζαδα; (surname) mac  
ζαδann.  
snow, *n.* ρneaēta.  
snowing, *v.* αζ κυρ ρneaēta, αζ  
ρneaēta.  
so, *adv.* (thus), it is so, ιρ αmlaiō  
ατά ré; do so, óean αmlaiō.  
so, *conj.* cōm—αζur, so—as.  
society, *n.* (an organisation) cum-  
ann; in his society, ι n-a  
cuipeaēta(ín), ι n-a ρoēair.  
sole, *n.* (of foot or boot) bonn.  
son-in-law, *n.* cliamain.  
soon, *adv.* ζο ζοιμιο, ζο luaē;  
he soon was, ιρ ζεαρρι ζο ραιδ  
ré; as soon as, cōm luaē  
αζur.  
sooner, *comp. adv.* níor túirze,  
níor luaite; no sooner was he  
there than — ní túirze oo  
bí ré ann 'ná —.  
soul, *n.* anam.  
speak, *v.* λαβαιρ.  
spit, *n.* (for roasting meat) bioρ;  
(from mouth) ρileoz.  
stand, *v.*; see ρear.  
stark, in *phr.* stark mad, αρ οεαρζ-  
buile.

start, *v.* (bounce, spring) ρρεαδ;  
(depart) imēiz.  
steamer, *n.* (steam-ship) ζαλτάν,  
long ζαile.  
step, in *phr.* step out briskly; see  
*idioms.*  
stir, *v.* coρpuiiz; (stir up, stimulate,  
incite) bpoρtuiiz, ζpíor, ρpρεαζ.  
stiver, *n.*; see οαē and *idioms.*  
stock, *n.* (cattle) eallaē.  
stone, *n.* cloē.  
such, see leirēio.  
sudden, *adj.* tobann (C. and U.),  
obann (M.); suddenly, *adv.* ζο  
tobann, ζο hobann, (with a  
rush) οε ρζioτάν, (with a start)  
οε ζεit, οε ρpreib, οε ραρ.  
sure, *adj.* cinnnte, οεαρβēta, οειm-  
neac; *interj.* οαρι noóiz, 'αρ  
noóiz.  
surprise, *n.* and *v.*; see ionζnac.

Talk, *n.* cainnt.  
talk, *v.* cainnt; to make to talk,  
cainnt a baint αρ; to make to  
talk Irish, ζαeóilz a baint αρ.  
tasty, *adj.* (well accented) bliapta.  
teach, *v.* múin, τεαζαρζ.  
terrible, *adj.* millteac, uaēbápac.  
Thady, *n.* ταςζ.  
thinking of (doing something);  
see bpiac.  
throat, *n.* ρζóρnac.  
through, *prep.* τpí, τpé or tpi.  
time, *n.* am, aimpρi, mictio; it is  
time for me, τά ré ι n-am αζam  
(or oom); it is high time for  
me, ιρ mictio oom.  
tine, *n.* (spike of harrow) bioρ.  
to-morrow, *adv.* ι mbápac or ι  
mbáipeac.  
to-night, *adv.* anoēt.  
towards, *prep.* cun, pá óéin (both  
governing *gen.*); cuitz (governs  
*dat.*).  
turn, *v.* iompuiiz, tiompuiiz,  
tionntuiiz.



Ugly, *adj.* ἡμίαντα, μίσηρον (C. and U.).

university, *n.* οὐν-ῤῥοῖν.

upright, *adj.* (just) κόρη; *see* § 130; (straight up) ὀρθός.

up to, *in phr.* what he is up to; *see* ῥαῖον.

usual, *adj.* ἡνάτα, ἰονοῦα (or ἰονοῦαίαι).

Vein, *n.* κυρτε.

very, *adv.* ἀν (or ἀνα), ῥιζ, ῥίον (truly); all prefixed to nouns and adjectives and cause *asp.*; *see* § 149.

visit, *n.* κυρτε.

visit, *v.* κυρτε α ἔαβερτε ἀν.

Walk, *v.* ῥιῦβαλ.

wandering, *part.* ἀν ῥάν, ἀν ῥεῖρῥάν.

want, *n.* εἰρβαῖο, εἰρβαῖο, ῥιρ-εἰρβαῖο, ὀίτ, ceal, (necessity) call.

warm, *v.* ζοῖν, τεῖτ; warm yourself, ὀεἰν ὀο ζοῖαῖο.

was, *v.*; *see* § § 132, 136, 137.

way of living, *n.* bealac, ῥιζε bealac, ῥιζε ῥαῖρεῖατάλα.

week, *n.* ῥεῖρῥαῖν.

welcome, *n.* ῥάιτε; a hearty welcome, ῥίον-ῥαῖν ῥάιτε.

welcome, *v.* κυρ ῥάιτε ῥοῖν; κυρ ῥεἰν ῥάιτε ῥοῖν.

went, *v.* ῥαῖο (prond. ῥαῖο in C. & U.); *see* § 177.

were, *v.*; *see* § § 132, 136.

Westport, *n.* Caṭar na Maṛt.

Wexford, *n.* loḥ ḡCaṛmaṛn.

what, *in phr.* it is what, ῖν ἀμῥαῖο. when, *conj.* ῥαῖν; (interrogative)

cé ἄν ῥαῖν, caṭarṇ (M.).

while, *n.* tamall, ῥḡaṭam, aḥar; (worth while), *see* ῥιῦ.

whiskey, *n.* ῥιρḡe bealac.

white-thorn bush, *n.* ῥḡeac ḡeal.

why, *interrog. conj.* caṭ ḡiḡe (usually prond. 'ṭiḡe), cé ἄν ῥάτ, ζοῖνῆ ἄν ῥάτ, cṛeac ῥά, caṭ ῥά, caṭ (ca') 'n-a ṭaṭṭ (M.).

wild with anger, *see idioms.*

William, *n.* uilliam, 'liam.

windy, *adj.* ḡaṭṭar; it got

windy, ὀῖῥιζ ῥé ḡun ḡaṭṭe or ῖ n-a ḡaṭṭ.

womb, *n.* *in phr.* to the womb of judgment=for ever, ζο ḡṛuṛn ἄν ḡṛáta.

wonder, *n.* ἰονḡṛaṭ, ἰονḡantar.

wonder, *v.*; *see* ἰονḡṛaṭ.

world, *n.* (the earth) ṭoṛman, (the living world) ῥaṭḡal, (the globe) cṛuṛnne.

worse off, *see* caṭi.

Year, *n.* bliacṭarṇ; last year (during) ḡṛuṛaṭ; the past year, ἄν bliacṭarṇ ῥeo ḡuṛaṭ (ṭṛimṭiḡ or ḡaḥ) ṭarṭ (or ṭarṛaṛn); the next year, ἄν bliacṭarṇ ῥeo ḡuḡaṛn; the next year (referring to past time) ἄν bliacṭarṇ ṭṛṛ ḡcṛoṛn; next year (during) ῖ n-aṭ-bliacṭarṇ.

yesterday, *adv.* ἰṛṛé.

youth, *n.* (period of) óḡe; (a young person) óḡanaḥ.

16

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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Page 5, line 9 and 10, instead of “ιδου-ραν”		read “ιδουροιν.”
„ 16 „ 16	„ “ní”	„ “νιό (or ní).”
„ 17 „ 31,	insert “relative”	before “future.”
„ 22 „ 17,	instead of “τυζαρ. τυζαμαρ”	read “τυζαρ. τυζα- μαρ.”
„ 31 „ 14	„ “ταιτινις ré”	„ “ταιτινις ρί.”
„ 36 „ 27	„ “οιροče”	„ “οιρόče.”
„ 37 „ 21	„ “bur”	„ “buò.”
„ 37 „ 22	„ “bur”	„ “buò as a future.”
„ 43 „ 11	„ “stem”	„ “first syllable of stem.”
„ 62 „ 35	„ “ά”	„ “α.”
„ 66 „ 24	„ “αβριότσιριρ”	„ “αβριότσιρίρ.”
„ 67 „ 13	„ “conpa”	„ “cónpc.”
„ 82 „ 30	„ LXI”	„ “XLI.”









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